

FEBRUARY 21, 1880.

THE GRAPHIC

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 534.—Vol. XXI.

OFFICE · 190 · STRAND · LONDON.

Price Sixpence.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

198 to 212,
WESTMINSTER
BRIDGE ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.

ATKINSON & CO.'S

EXHIBIT of every description of **FURNITURE, CARPETS, and CURTAIN FABRICS**, is the most complete of any Establishment in London. Merit of design, excellency of quality, and lowness of price are the distinguishing features of their goods.

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED.

ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUES,
ESTIMATES, and
PATTERNS FREE.

UNDER THE DIRECT PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL COURTS OF EUROPE.

EGERTON BURNETT'S SERGES

MAINTAIN THEIR UNRIVALLED EXCELLENCE. PROOF AGAINST SALT WATER OR RAIN. And other fashionable pure Wool Dress Fabrics. Orders are daily arriving from all parts. The "QUEEN," "LE FOLLET," "COURT CIRCULAR," and the leading fashionable Journals speak their praise. Prices 1s. 2½d. to 4s. 6d. per yard. Most serviceable Serge for CHILDREN'S ROUGH WEAR in Navy Blue and Natural Mixtures, 1s. 4½d. per yard. A Special Strong Make for GENTLEMEN AND BOYS' WEAR, 54 INCHES, FROM 2s. 11d. PER YARD. MILITARY AND YACHTING SERGES. Goods packed for Exportation to all parts of the World. Any length cut. Carriage paid to London, Belfast, Dublin, Glasgow, on Orders over 40s. Pattern Books post free.

Address: EGERTON BURNETT, Woollen Warehouse, Wellington, Somerset.

N.B. No Agents and no connection with any Company or other London or Provincial Firms whatsoever.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION—Twelve International Medals awarded to J. S. FRY & SONS.

FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT

Guaranteed pure Cocoa only, deprived of its superfluous Oil.

"Than which, if properly prepared, there is no nicer or more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."

ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D., London.

"It is strictly pure, and well-manufactured in every way."—W. W. STODDART, City and County Analyst, Bristol.

Purchasers should also ask for "FRY'S CARACAS COCOA," a choice preparation.

VELVETEEN. — That fashionable journal, the *Morning Post*, in an article on VELVETEEN, observes:—"In no city in the world is all that pertains to dress and personal adornment submitted to a keener criticism than in Paris. . . . One of THE MOST STRIKING EXAMPLES of articles of attire of ENGLISH MANUFACTURE satisfactorily passing such an ordeal is afforded by the favour with which

THE 'LOUIS' VELVETEEN

has been received in that City. This beautiful fabric, in texture, appearance, and durability, BEARS THE CLOSEST RESEMBLANCE TO THE BEST LYONS SILK VELVET, and possesses several advantages over other makes, as it neither changes colour, fades, cockles, nor spots with rain. With so many good points, it is not surprising that the 'LOUIS' VELVETEEN meets with many spurious imitations.

THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN, Permanent Oriental Blue-Black, also in all the Fashionable Colours, can be obtained from all Drapers. Every yard is stamped at the back with the words, "THE 'LOUIS' VELVETEEN." Refuse all the numerous imitations, under whatever names they are offered.—Wholesale City Depot: J. H. FULLER, 92, WATLING STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES' DOME BLACK LEAD.

DOME BLACK LEAD differs from the ordinary kinds in the following IMPORTANT POINTS: It is manufactured only from selected materials of the BEST QUALITY, and being prepared by a special process it not only POLISHES QUICKLY, but also adheres at once to the stove or grate, thereby AVOIDING INJURY TO THE FURNITURE from dust. The solid Dome-shaped block into which it is compressed also contributes greatly to this result.—Sold by Grocers.

CLEAN! NO DUST!

GOLD MEDAL for Excellence of Quality and Cleanliness in Use. E. JAMES & SONS, SOLE MAKERS, PLYMOUTH.

BIRD'S

CUSTARDS WITHOUT EGGS—CHOICE—DELICIOUS.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CUSTARD POWDER.

Makes the Richest Custard without Eggs at less than half the Cost and Trouble.

To prevent disappointment each Packet should bear the Address, ALFRED BIRD, BIRMINGHAM.

JACKSON AND GRAHAM,

30 TO 38, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

CHIMNEY PIECES in OAK, ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, and other Woods.
WOOD WORK FOR INTRIOURS, PARQUET FLOORING, PAPIER-MACHE, and CARTON-PIERRE DECORATIONS.
ESTIMATES AND DRAWINGS PREPARED.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

GOLD MEDAL

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

[PARIS, 1878]

THE GRAPHIC

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 534.—Vol. XXI.
Regd. at General Post Office as a Newspaper

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1880

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT [PRICE SIXPENCE
Or by Post Sixpence Halfpenny



1. Protection against the Flies : Tar and Lots of It !—2. Crossing Lake Rossignol.—3. On the Liverpool River : An Anxious Moment.—4. Anything to Avoid Lugging.—5. A Deep Hole : Fend Off.—6. Patching up Canoes.

CANOEING IN NOVA SCOTIA

Topics of the Week

AT THE WINTER PALACE.—Thrice within ten months there has been an attempt to murder the Czar. The first assault aimed at his own life alone; the second, but for a fortunate accident, would have sacrificed the Czar and his suite; the third, apparently frustrated by a slight miscalculation as to time, would have offered up on the bloody altar of Revolution the whole Imperial family. Though frustrated, however, as regards the Emperor and his guests, a number of soldiers, whom even the Czar's intending murderers would have held to be innocent persons, were massacred or wounded. It is needless to dwell on the exceeding brutality of such actions, of which this last is one of the worst that has ever been perpetrated. Assuredly, the poorest and most miserable man in the Czar's wide dominions has no need to envy the lot of his Imperial master. Of all the varied forms of human wretchedness, there probably is none more terrible than to live in constant dread of assassination. There can rarely have lived a monarch, even in semi-barbarous Asiatic countries, whose head rested more uneasily on his pillow than that of Czar Alexander the Second. His secret foes are literally about his bed, about his path, and spy out all his ways. The Winter Palace was guarded from the outer world by the most rigorous precautions, yet the enemy found means of access. And the feelings of the Czar must be additionally embittered by the knowledge that throughout the whole of his reign he has been conscientiously striving, and in some respects with success, to improve the condition of the people entrusted to his charge. What will be the upshot of this desperate enterprise? Some men in the Emperor's position would resolve to leave a country where they had been so villainously treated, and would prefer to live in comparative obscurity in some more peaceful region. There would be some hope that such horrors would be prevented by the introduction of constitutional reforms, if the discontented persons who either plan or connive at these assassinations had in their own minds any distinct programme of necessary improvement. But, as they appear to be actuated by a mere unreasoning hatred of all authority, it is difficult to see what will content them short of a universal upsetting of social order.

THE FRANCHISE IN IRELAND.—Although the proposed extension of the franchise in Ireland was again rejected on Tuesday by a majority of the House of Commons, there can be little doubt that the battle on behalf of the excluded classes has been virtually won. If expressions of opinion in the Press indicate public feeling, the majority of the English nation do not on this point agree with the majority in the present Parliament. All the old arguments in favour of a restricted suffrage were trotted out by Mr. Lewis, but that gentleman did not seem to see that they have altogether lost their terrors. Hardly anybody is now afraid of that "swamping" of education and property which used to be held forth as the inevitable result of every movement in a democratic direction. It has not been found that the dismal prophecies of Mr. Lowe have been fulfilled. On the contrary, one of the first results of Household Suffrage was that he himself obtained a prominent place in the Government which passed some of the greatest measures of the nineteenth century. So excellent has been the working of the reformed electoral system that in a very short time its principles must inevitably be extended to the counties. What good reason can be alleged for depriving Irishmen of privileges of which our own countrymen make such good use? We all know that there is a vast amount of discontent in Ireland, but it is surely a very antiquated way of treating discontent to insist that it shall not be allowed to express itself in a lawful manner. Possibly one consequence of the change, as Mr. Lewis foretells, would be that the number of Irish Conservative members would be diminished, and that of Home Rulers increased. But this would not be a misfortune if it was a fair representation of Irish opinion. We cannot hope to pacify Ireland unless we permit her to give the fullest expression to her grievances. Household Suffrage in Ireland would give the vote to a class which is poorer than any class that possesses it in England; but there is no evidence that the new electors would on that account be unfit to make a proper application of their rights.

ELECTION PROSPECTS.—Judging from the result of recent contests, if Ministers, as was at one time expected, had decreed a general election this winter, they would not have come so badly out of it. It is now clear to everybody—a fact which we have maintained for months past—that the country generally did not share in the indignation against the policy of the Government which was so freely expressed in the "extra-Parliamentary utterances" of the Opposition speakers. On the contrary, the figures of the Southwark election seem to show, although the defeated party have attempted to prove that exceptional causes were at work, that a large number of electors who usually either do not vote at all, or who give their suffrages to the Liberal candidate, did on this occasion testify their approval of the conduct of Ministers by voting for Mr. Clarke. It is to be hoped, however, that the Conservatives will not "wax fat and kick" over this and

similar victories. They have profited rather by the extraordinary blindness of their adversaries than by their own remarkably good management. The voice of the country, as expressed through the recent elections, demands that in international affairs England should assert her position as one of the chief Powers of the world, instead of remaining in a condition of insular isolation. We do not say that this decision is the proper one. Future generations, aided by events which are now in the womb of Time, may pronounce that Mr. Gladstone was right and Lord Beaconsfield wrong. All we say is that at present the majority of the constituencies appear to agree with Lord Beaconsfield. But great care must be exercised in carrying out the details of this policy. There must be no meddling or muddling, or approval will be speedily transformed into wrath. And, at the forthcoming general election, the Conservatives will go to the polls with better prospect of success, if they can make this a Session of useful work rather than of empty talk. With their majority they ought to be able to put down deliberate obstruction, and the country will honour the men by whom this intolerable nuisance is put down. There is much legislation wanted, of a character altogether unconnected with party politics, and we are loth to believe that, because it is a dying Parliament, the last Session of every Parliament must necessarily be wasted.

ITALIAN POLICY.—If we could take the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Italian Parliament as an expression of the feeling of the nation, it would be a good omen for the immediate future. It speaks of nothing but peace abroad and progress at home. Unfortunately, however, the Cabinet whose aspirations the Speech expressed is surrounded by powerful enemies; and there is no reason to believe that it has the support of the majority of the Italian people. It is true that for the time the "Italia Irredenta" agitation is not publicly carried on; but, notwithstanding official explanations, it is certain that that agitation had the approval of a very large section of Italian politicians, and that it still appeals to the sympathies of an active and powerful class. Italy does not like to be told that she is the spoiled child of Europe, but there is some justification for calling her so. She is never satisfied, and there is hardly any scheme, however wild, to which she will not listen if it seems to offer a chance of enabling her to add to her territory. For her own sake it is greatly to be regretted that she will not content herself with an energetic domestic policy. It cannot be pretended that there is not plenty of work for her Parliament to undertake. The people are taxed far beyond their means, and much will have to be done before the country can derive half the benefit to which it is entitled from its fine natural resources. Instead of confining her attention to such matters as these, Italy is bent on having a great military and naval force, and on forming alliances which will help her to play a leading part in international politics. After all, if she gained the provinces for which she sighs, would they be worth the enormous price in blood and treasure that would be paid for them? This is certainly open to dispute. It is still more doubtful whether, if she were willing to pay the price, her object could be attained. She would no longer have the moral support of England, and even if she were acting with France or with Russia, or with both combined, Austria backed by Germany would be a more formidable enemy than at any previous period.

NEW ASPECTS OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.—There is a species of prophecy which tends to bring about its own fulfilment. Of such a nature are the vague surmises which are just now current in Constantinople. The Treaty of Berlin settled something of the Eastern Question, but by no means everything. This partial failure was due—not so much to the clumsy management of our Government, whose influence in this respect has been absurdly overrated by Opposition orators—as to gigantic external forces quite beyond the control of British statesmen. Turkey is discontented at her loss of territory, and is apparently as unwilling or as unable to reform her institutions as she ever was. Russia is discontented because she did not reap a more substantial reward in exchange for her hard-won victories. These elements of disturbance, however, if they stood alone, might in time be expected to subside. But unfortunately they do not stand alone. The disappointment felt by Russians when the coveted prize, which seemed just within their grasp, was taken from them, is complicated by a wide-spread detestation of their own system of Government. Then between the results of the Franco-German War and the results of the Russo-Turkish War, there is a connecting link which threatens future mischief. Who seized Alsace and Lorraine? Germany. Who kept Russia out of Constantinople? Germany, Austria, and England. The natural inference, according to the *quidnuncs* of Constantinople, is that Russia, aided by her old enemy, Turkey, who is weary of England's professed friendship, should unite with France, and fall upon Emperor William's newly-constructed Empire. The fray would speedily become general. Austria would, of course, stand by Germany, while Italy, with the view of obtaining some of her "unredeemed" territory, would side with Russia. England would find it hard to remain neutral, and would in all probability take the Teutonic side, becoming before long embroiled with the United States over some right of search or privateering difficulty. Such is the

cheerful prospect conjured up by the seers of the Bosphorus, and which is also set forth in a "Battle of Dorking" pamphlet just published at Berlin. In the interests of humanity it is sincerely to be hoped that these forecasts, which imply rivers of bloodshedding, may be falsified. At the same time the mere fact of their utterance indicates an uneasiness which, as before observed, may cause them to be translated into realities.

VITUPERATION IN POLITICS.—Some years ago there were few things on which Englishmen prided themselves so much as the improvement in their methods of carrying on political warfare. We were all rather too fond of returning thanks that in such matters we were not as these French; sometimes, also, a public speaker would contrast the mildness of tone adopted by opponents towards each other with the strong language which was in favour among our forefathers. Nobody would think of congratulating the nation in this way now. Within the last few years the bitterness of party politicians has become so intense as to excite the astonishment of foreign observers. A writer in a prominent Berlin journal the other day declared that on reading the reports of several of our meetings he easily understood how the duel had gone out of fashion among us. If, he said, politicians in a Continental country addressed one another in such terms as were in common use in England, there would be two or three duels every morning. Curiously enough, it is "the party of enlightenment" which has chiefly distinguished itself in this ignoble strife. The Tories have not, indeed, been backward to follow the example which has been set them; but in variety and vigour their abuse has fallen considerably short of that of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Bright. If we go lower down the scale, and take the speeches of such men as Mr. Stansfeld and Professor Thorold Rogers, we find denunciation which could hardly be surpassed in vehemence. It is strange that men of talent should use so freely this sort of weapon, for, after all, any dull blockhead can call people who do not agree with him criminals and liars. Such words as these indicate either that the orator is conscious of the feebleness of his cause or that he has a profound and cynical contempt for the understanding of the persons whom he addresses. There are, we think, signs that Liberal politicians are beginning to be a little ashamed of the heat of their language. The Liverpool and Southwark elections appear to have suggested to some of them that the policy they attack is not so monstrous as they have supposed, and that in any case sensible men are more likely to be moved by argument than by "sound and fury."

CHEMISTS' CHARGES.—This is an age of innumerable wants, and just because people require, or fancy they require, so many things, they strive to get everything as cheaply as possible. The good old rule of "Live and let live" is disregarded, and lowness of price rather than excellence of quality is the chief point insisted on in making a purchase. The assault which has been recently made on the alleged exorbitancy of chemists' charges is not now made for the first time, nor do we say that it is altogether without justification. The "Stores," inasmuch as they require ready-money payments, have rendered customers very wide-awake to the price of goods. The kind of people who formerly paid half-yearly or yearly bills without scrutinising the items, cannot help doing so at the Stores, where they buy with the money in their hand. And it comes like a revelation on a man to find that he can get some drug at the Stores for about one-fourth of the price charged by the chemist for it. Now in the case of a preparation of which the chemist is merely a retailer, and which can be bought elsewhere of precisely the same quality, he is clearly in the wrong in charging so much, and he will have to revise his tariff or lose a good deal of his business. But this example does not apply to the making-up of prescriptions, or, indeed, to the greater portion of the chemist's commodities. With regard to most of them, he is rather in the position of the painter who, when he produces a picture, expects something more than a percentage on the cost of the colours and canvas. He expects to be paid for his skill. And this is the case with the chemist. He has to undergo a rather costly preliminary training, and he deals with dangerous materials which, if inaccurately mingled, instead of doing good, may injure or kill. We do not insist on the value of the advice which he gives, especially to his poorer customers, because this is a topic on which regular practitioners are apt to feel rather sore, but we have said enough to show that the chemist is something more than a mere retailer of commodities, and deserves extra remuneration accordingly. If he is really getting too well paid, in these days of fierce competition he will soon be found out, and compelled to lower his demands.

UNJUST IMPRISONMENT.—The case of the little boy at Ipswich who, when asked to cross-examine a policeman who had given evidence against him, asked with charming simplicity, "How is my mother?" has called attention once more to the practical injustice of detaining in prison innocent persons who are awaiting trial. This unfortunate boy had been charged with setting fire to a stack of barley. He was acquitted, but meanwhile he had spent two months in gaol. It is difficult to conceive anything more unjust, and if any officials are directly to blame for so great a wrong they have something to be thoroughly ashamed of for the rest of their lives. There is no reason why children accused of crime

FEB. 21, 1880

(unless the offence is homicide) should be detained for trial, as magistrates are empowered to dispose at once of any charge that may be made against them. Adults accused of the offence of which the Ipswich boy was acquitted may, however, be imprisoned for a long time before they have an opportunity of proving their innocence. Surely this is a grievance which ought without delay to be removed. A man who is wrongfully imprisoned has not only reason to complain of his detention; the chances are that he will never be able to resume his former position. He becomes to many of his neighbours an object of vague suspicion, and unless he be a man of unusually strong mind his sufferings will tend to make him bitter and cynical. The remedy is to extend the jurisdiction of Quarter Sessions, and there seems to be no reason, except a foolish reverence for routine, why the extension has not already been made. If by any chance a man of high position were accused of arson, there would be no delay in executing so necessary a reform.

MOCK AUCTIONS.—Surely the police, who are so sharp in looking after costermongers, or those poor persevering creatures who sell marvellous pennyworths at the edge of the kerb-stone, might manage to nip in the bud, as soon as they are started, those public nuisances called "mock-auctions." From the very nature of the case, there is no privacy about a mock-auction. It always takes place in a well-frequented thoroughfare, and if the detective police were to take the trouble to enter they would probably see several well-known faces. There is a regular dramatic company attached to these enterprises. Besides the auctioneer and his clerks and a tout at the door, there is a permanent audience composed of confederates. There are "crabs" and "jollies" in the slang of the craft, the former, like Stock Exchange "bears," run everything down; the latter, like Stock Exchange "bulls," run everything up. When the company is assembled on the stage the play begins, but all is mere formality until an eligible victim enters. The truly eligible victim is usually elderly, of the female persuasion, and addicted to buying bargains. If she can be induced to bid, richly-plated candlesticks and pictures in gorgeous frames are knocked down to her at apparently fabulously low prices. It is not until she gets them home and has paid for them that she discovers they are worthless "duffers," like the proverbial razors, "made to sell." Sometimes, however, as in a case now before the Marylebone magistrates, the lady-victim is scarcely a voluntary agent, but having unwittingly stepped into this den of iniquity is partly cajoled and partly bullied into giving good money in exchange for rubbish.

NOTICE.—With this Number is issued an EXTRA DOUBLE-PAGE COLOURED SUPPLEMENT, entitled SKETCHES IN THE HUNTING FIELD—"THE FINISH," drawn by J. CHARLTON.—The Half-Sheet this week, though delivered in the middle of the paper, must be placed for binding between pages 196 and 205.



LYCEUM.—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Shylock, MR. IRVING; Portia, MISS ELLEN TERRY.
MORNING PERFORMANCES EVERY SATURDAY DURING FEBRUARY.
Seats booked six weeks in advance.

NEW GRECIAN THEATRE, City Road.—Sole Proprietor, Mr. T. G. CLARK.—Every Evening, the Grand New Pantomime HARLEQUIN KOKO, THE ROCK FIEND. Messrs. G. Conquest, G. Conquest, jun., H. Nicholls, Monkhouse, Parker, &c. Mdles. Loftus, Adair, Victor, &c. Morning Performances every Monday at one. Children half price.

BRITANNIA THEATRE, HOXTON.—Sole Lessee, Mrs. S. LANE.—Every Evening (Wednesday excepted), at 6.45, THE SHEPHERD'S STAR; or CAPRICORN AND THE PLANET SPIRIT. Mrs. S. Lane, Messrs. Bernard, Newcombe, Fred Yarnold, Lewis, Hyde, Bigwood, Keave, Pitt, Mdles. Pollie Randall, Patti Goddard, Summers, Rayner, Principal Dancers, Mdles. Nellie Hawkins and Alice Holt. Harlequinade by Miss Annie Mortimer, Johnny Wilson, Fred Lay, and Tom Lovell. HAUNTED FOR EVER. Mdles. Adams, Belair, Messrs. J. B. Howe, Charlton, Evans, Towers, Drayton, and Reynolds. Wednesday, for the Benefit of Mr. Tom Lovell.

NEW SADLER'S WELLS.—Proprietor and Manager, Mrs. S. F. BATEMAN. A series of Shakespearean Plays will be produced, commencing WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, with MACBETH, which will be performed for Ten Nights only. Lady Macbeth, Miss Bateman. The second production will be OTHELLO, on March 8, for One Week only.

BRIGHTON THEATRE ROYAL AND OPERA-HOUSE.
—Proprietress and Manager, Mrs. H. NYE CHART.—On MONDAY, Feb. 23, Engagement for Twelve Nights only of the OLYMPIC COMPANY.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT,
ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham Place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—CASTLE BOTHEREM, a New First Piece, by Arthur Law; music by Hamilton Clarke. After which OUR TABLE PHOTO, by Mr. Corney Grain. Concluding with BACK FROM INDIA. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evening, at 8. Morning Performances every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS'
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL HOLIDAY PROGRAMME
Will be repeated
EVERY NIGHT at 8.
And on
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY,
And SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
At 3 also.

Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for booking seats. Doors open at 2.30 and 7.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES. Under Royal Patronage.—Best Entertainment in the world. VARIETY ARTISTES at 8 o'clock. THE PERI OF PERU, at 9.30. Miss Nelly Power, M. Dewinne, Mdles. Alice Holt, Broughton, Agazzi, Powell, and Corps de Ballet. At 10.30 the Grand Mystical Ballet, ETHERA. Mdles. Ada, M. Dewinne, the Corps de Ballet, and ARTEL, who introduces her extraordinary flying dance, and mysteriously floats in mid-air, crossing and re-crossing the stage at pleasure. "It is so astonishing that to be believed it must be seen."—Sporting and Dramatic. Mr. John Tressider's (Stage Manager) First Benefit, March 15.

DORIS GREAT WORKS, "ECCE HOMO" ("Full of Divine dignity." The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," with "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRAETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," and all his other great pictures at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily 10 to 6. 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The FOURTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION is now OPEN, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall Mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

"THE GRAPHIC" GALLERY OF BEAUTY.

Now open daily to the Public an Exhibition of
FEMALE TYPES OF BEAUTY.
Painted expressly for the Proprietors of "THE GRAPHIC" by the following Artists among others:—
SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON, P.R.A.
ALMA TADEMA, R.A.
E. LONG, A.R.A.
P. H. CALDERON, R.A.
G. D. LESLIE, R.A.
J. TISSOT.
G. STOREY, A.R.A.
MARCUS STONE, A.R.A.
PHIL. MORRIS, A.R.A.
AND
"CHERRY RIPE," by J. E. MILLAIS, R.A.

ADMISSION: ONE SHILLING.
14, GRAFTON STREET, One Door from 164, NEW BOND STREET.

NOTE.—As the proceeds will be given to a charitable fund for the benefit of Artists, no free invitations will be issued.

SAVOY HOUSE.—GALLERY OF ENGRAVINGS by the GREAT MASTERS. Also Specimens of Reproductions in Chromo-lithography and Colour Printing, from the Paintings of the English, French, German, and Continental Schools. Catalogues post-free on application to the Manager, at the Gallery, Savoy House, 115 and 116, Strand, London, W.C.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR
TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every Week-day at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and Brighton for Victoria at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m., also from Victoria on Sundays at 10.45 a.m.; and from Brighton on Sundays at 4.30 p.m.
EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s. First Class.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY
SATURDAY Cheap First Class Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Fare—1st Class, Half-a-guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any train the same day, except the 5.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train.
(By Order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The following are the Terms of Subscription for One Year, paid in advance, including Postage and Christmas and Summer Numbers, for which the publisher is prepared to supply THE GRAPHIC.

| United Kingdom | 31s. | United States | 41 17s. 6d. |
|---------------------|------|---------------|-------------|
| All Parts of Europe | | Egypt | |
| Africa, West Coast | | Jamaica | |
| Brazil | | Mexico | |
| Canada | | Monte Video | |
| Capo of Good Hope | | | |

33s. Thin Edition; or 37s. 6d. Thick Edition.
The Postage of a Single Copy of THE GRAPHIC (either the Thick or Thin Edition) to any part of the United Kingdom is 1/4d.
To any other country mentioned in the above list the charge is 1d. thin and 2d. thick; but all Newspapers which are sent abroad must be posted within eight days after the date of publication.

ALTERATION OF MAILS TO AUSTRALIA.

There is now a weekly dispatch—viz., every fortnight, via Brindisi; and every fortnight, via Plymouth, the Brindisi Mail taking dates one week later, and arriving the same time as those via Plymouth.

| If sent via Brindisi to | China | India | Japan |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Australia | | | |
| Ceylon | | | |

36s. Thin Edition; or 42s. 6d. Thick Edition.
Postage of Single Copies, 1/4d. and 3d.
The Subscription can be paid by means of a cheque or post-office order made payable to E. J. MANSFIELD, 190, Strand, London.
All the Back Numbers of THE GRAPHIC can be obtained on application to the publisher.
THE PARIS OFFICE of this paper is 15, Rue Blue, where subscriptions and advertisements can also be received.

NOW READY. THE NEW VOLUME (XX.) OF THE GRAPHIC.

Containing the Numbers from July to December, and including the TWO EXTRA COLOURED NUMBERS, published in the Summer and at Christmas.
This Volume contains over 600 Engravings by the best Artists, and constitutes a PICTORIAL HISTORY of the past six eventful months.
Bound in blue cloth, gilt lettered, and gilt edges, 20s.
Carriage free to any part of England on receipt of Post-Office Order for 21s.
OFFICE: 150, STRAND, LONDON.



CANOEING IN NOVA SCOTIA

A CANOEING expedition through the heart of Nova Scotia, a land abounding with lakes and rivers, and as yet but imperfectly surveyed, has to the adventurous spirit its peculiar charms. Starting by rail from Halifax with two companions, canoes, and all the needful kit, a few hours' journey landed us at Annapolis, a town situated on the Bay of Fundy. Here we engaged the services of Peter Gload, our Indian guide, and procured a team to convey our birch-bark canoes a distance of fifteen miles to Fairy Lake, the head waters of the Liverpool River. The canoes launched, the camping-kit, tent, gun, rods, and provisions were evenly distributed and packed, care having previously been taken to reduce our load to a minimum, in case we should have to make any "portages." From lake to lake our route lay through narrow channels, or "runs," the openings often completely hidden by overhanging trees, and only discovered after diligent search. Paddling leisurely along, stopping occasionally to rest and cook, or to fill our basket with beautiful trout, and camping towards evening when we reached some convenient spot, we at length struck Lake Rossignol, a broad expanse of water, twenty miles in length, and dotted with innumerable islands. To cross this lake the services of an experienced guide are indispensable, as the surrounding landmarks in the woods are constantly obliterated by the summer fires. And once fairly among the islands the stranger is easily bewildered. Two days after crossing Lake Rossignol we struck the Liverpool River at Indian Gardens, and here our troubles commenced in earnest. The river, rapid at all times, was unusually low; rocks on every side protruded from the broken surface, and here and there, in huge masses, firmly wedged together, lay drifts of timber logs, the result of the lumberers' winter hewing. The steering of a canoe under these circumstances became a matter of skill. The leading barque was navigated by the Indian, the other canoe following as near as possible in his wake. On nearing a formidable rapid, a halt was generally made for the purpose of reconnoitring. Sometimes to avoid a dangerous tali a "portage" had to be made and everything carried on our backs, but "lugging," as the Indian termed it, not being a favourite occupation, the verdict in nine cases out of ten was in favour of running the rapid, and chancing the risk. Often the Indian would prefer single-handed to guide his canoe through the turbulent waters, leaving us on the bank in the greatest suspense as to his safety—and that of the provisions. At other times the bow-man would crouch as low as possible, ready with his paddle to fend off treacherously half-sunken rocks,

while the man in the stern would have to check the pace of the canoe, steer, and keep her straight. In places the water was so shallow and the rocks so numerous, that the simplest and safest plan, and one involving the least labour, was to wade, and to let the canoe float down slowly, keeping a firm hold of the painter; and so, after a journey of over a hundred miles, Liverpool was reached—clothes and canoes somewhat the worse for wear, and the return trip to Halifax made by steamer. The terrible drawback to one's enjoyment in an expedition of this sort are the flies, which in the early summer swarm in all Canadian forests. The Indians' theory: "If you kill one, thousands come to his funeral," I have found to be perfectly true. The only good remedy is a mixture of tar and oil, with which the face, neck, and hands must be liberally smeared.—The foregoing details, and the sketches from which our engravings are taken, are by Mr. J. C. Barker, Lieut. R.E.

THE "GRANTULLY CASTLE"

ON account of the great development of their South African trade Messrs. Donald Currie and Co. have recently transferred their ships from the South West India Dock Basin to the East India Dock Basin, where greater dock space and depth of water is obtained, and their new Royal Mail steamship, *Grantully Castle* (the first vessel to load under the new arrangements), being just completed, the "double event," as sporting men say, was celebrated on Friday last by a luncheon, given on board to Cape merchants, shippers, and others interested in South Africa, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., being one of the principal guests, and the proposer of the toast, "Prosperity to South Africa." The *Grantully Castle* is a sister ship to the *Kinfauns Castle*, which left England on her first voyage on the 20th ult. She was built by Messrs. Barclay, Curle, and Co., Glasgow, and has a gross tonnage of 3,489 tons. Her length is 360 feet, breadth 43 feet, depth 32 feet 6 inches; her horse-power being 2,100. She has accommodation for 120 first-class passengers, 100 second-class, and 160 third-class. The saloon extends across the whole width of the ship, and there is also a ladies' saloon and a spacious promenade. Everything is fitted up and furnished in a style adapted to ensure comfort and even luxury to the passengers. The *Grantully Castle* has been especially adapted for the Cape mail and passenger service. She is divided into watertight compartments, with sliding doors in the bulkheads, has large coal-carrying capacity, and is so planned that in the event of a war breaking out with any Power having designs upon British commerce she could at once be transformed into a cruiser and carry ten heavy guns.

SEKUKUNI ENTERING PRETORIA

IT will be remembered that the chief surrendered in a cave in the Lulu Mountains near his stronghold, on the 2nd December, to Major Clarke, R.A., who had been employed as a Special Commissioner to conduct the negotiations before the war. Sekukuni, who was then in a starving, almost prostrate, condition in the cave, the entrances of which were guarded by troops, on learning of Major Clarke's arrival, sent him a message expressing his confidence in the Commissioner that no harm would be done him. After the surrender the chief travelled by mule waggon, under an escort composed of the Border Horse and a detachment of the 80th Regiment, some 240 miles through the wild Bush country intervening between the Lulu Mountains and Pretoria, where he arrived on the afternoon of the 2th December, every precaution being taken during the journey to prevent the possibility of escape. Some miles outside the town he was met by a squadron of the King's Dragoon Guards, under Captain Willan, who escorted him into Pretoria. The inhabitants turned out *en masse* to witness the arrival of the chieftain who had been the devastator of the country for years; the coloured portion of the population cheered, or rather hooted the unhappy prisoner vociferously. In the waggon with Sekukuni were his family and two faithful adherents of his personal staff.

THE PROPOSED BRIDGE OVER THE FORTH.

THE fall of the Tay Bridge, with its terrible consequences, has caused additional interest to be taken in the scheme for spanning the river Forth by similar means, especially as the designs for both structures are the work of the same engineer, Sir Thomas Bouch. The line which will lead to the Forth Bridge will branch off the main line between Edinburgh and Glasgow, at Ratho, about eight miles west from Edinburgh, and reach the Firth of Forth a little to the east of South Queensferry.

The bridge, which will be about 7,400 feet from shore to shore, is to be constructed throughout for a double line of rails. Proceeding from the south bank with a gentle curve over eleven spans as an ordinary double line, the lines of rails then diverge till they reach the first great tower, called the Queensferry Tower, whence they run straight and parallel, at 100 feet apart, over the two great spans (1,600 feet each), supported midway on the two immense central towers, on the Island of Inch Garvie, till they reach the north of Fife Tower. They will gradually converge, and, regaining the form of an ordinary double line, so continue to the Fife shore at North Queensferry. The two branches, which form the central portion of the bridge, are to be firmly bound together by a system of horizontal braces, so as to ensure the utmost possible rigidity, and thus afford immense resistance to the lateral pressure of violent winds. The piers will be formed by sinking huge rings of iron and brick through the soft strata at the bottom, and then filling up the interior with concrete. Two massive piers are to be constructed on the shore side of the north and south towers to afford firm anchorage for the suspension chains which are to support the central section. The links of these chains will be composed of plates of high-class steel, varying from 50 feet to 68 feet in length, and having a width of 18 inches and a thickness of 1 1/4 inches, while the link next each tower will be 100 feet, in two pieces joined in the centre. Upwards of 8,000 tons of steel will be used in their formation. Secured at each end to the massive anchor piers, four of these immense chains (two for each branch of the double bridge) will be passed over the tops of the great towers, where they will rest on iron saddles, and be fastened with strong pins. The central towers on Inch Garvie will reach the immense height of 596 feet, and the line of rails will be about 130 feet above high-water level.—The contractors, Messrs. Arrol of Glasgow, commenced the sinking of the foundations some months ago, but the operations are now suspended until the inquiry concerning the Tay Bridge is completed.—Our engraving is from a sketch by Mr. G. M. Paterson.

THE NEW MEMBER FOR SOUTHWARK; WILLIAM M'COMBIE; AND OPENING OF THE PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY

See page 196.

"LORD BRACKENBURY"

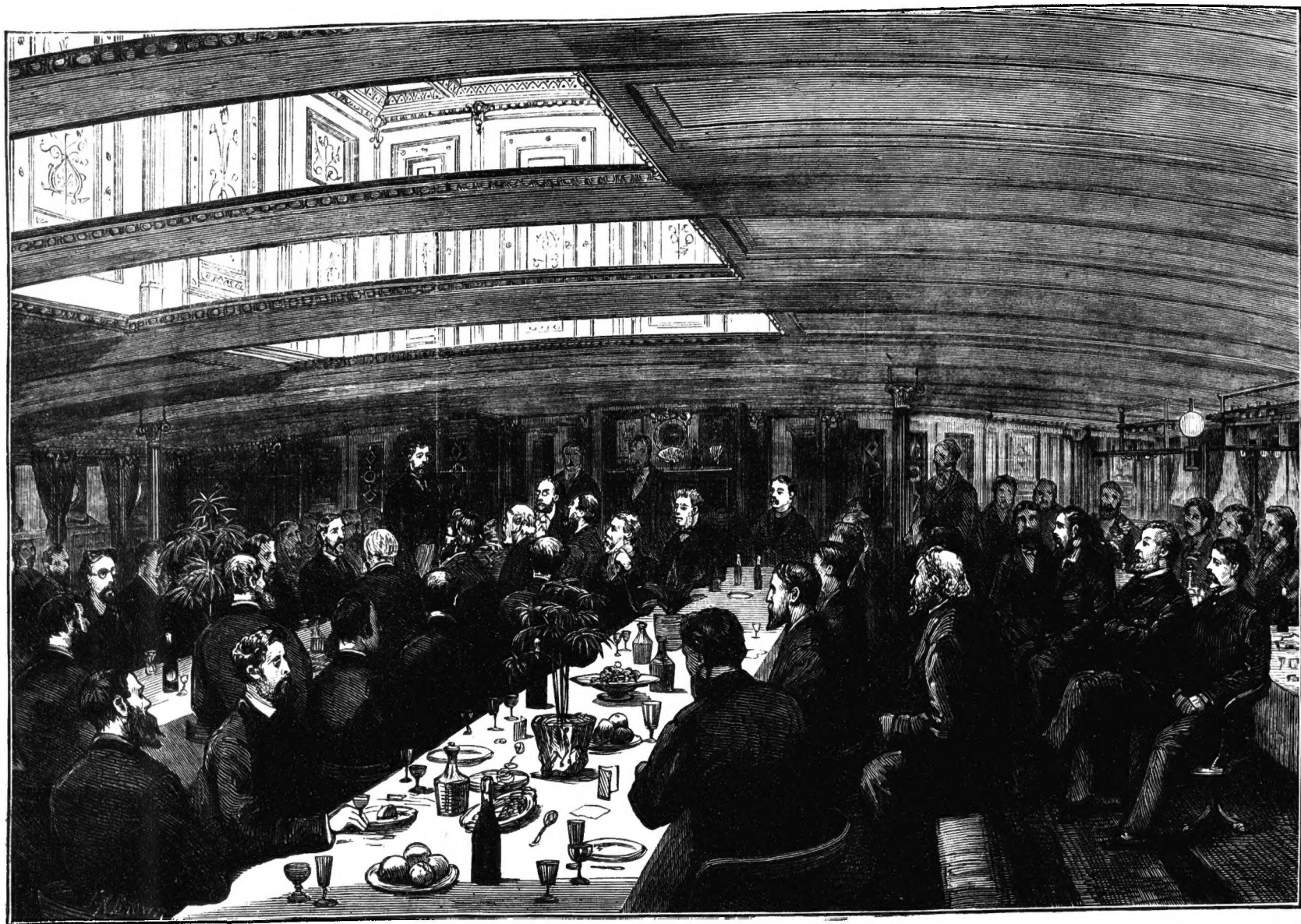
A NEW NOVEL by Miss A. B. Edwards is continued on page 197.

SKETCHES IN THE HUNTING FIELD AND THE DISTRESS IN THE WEST OF IRELAND

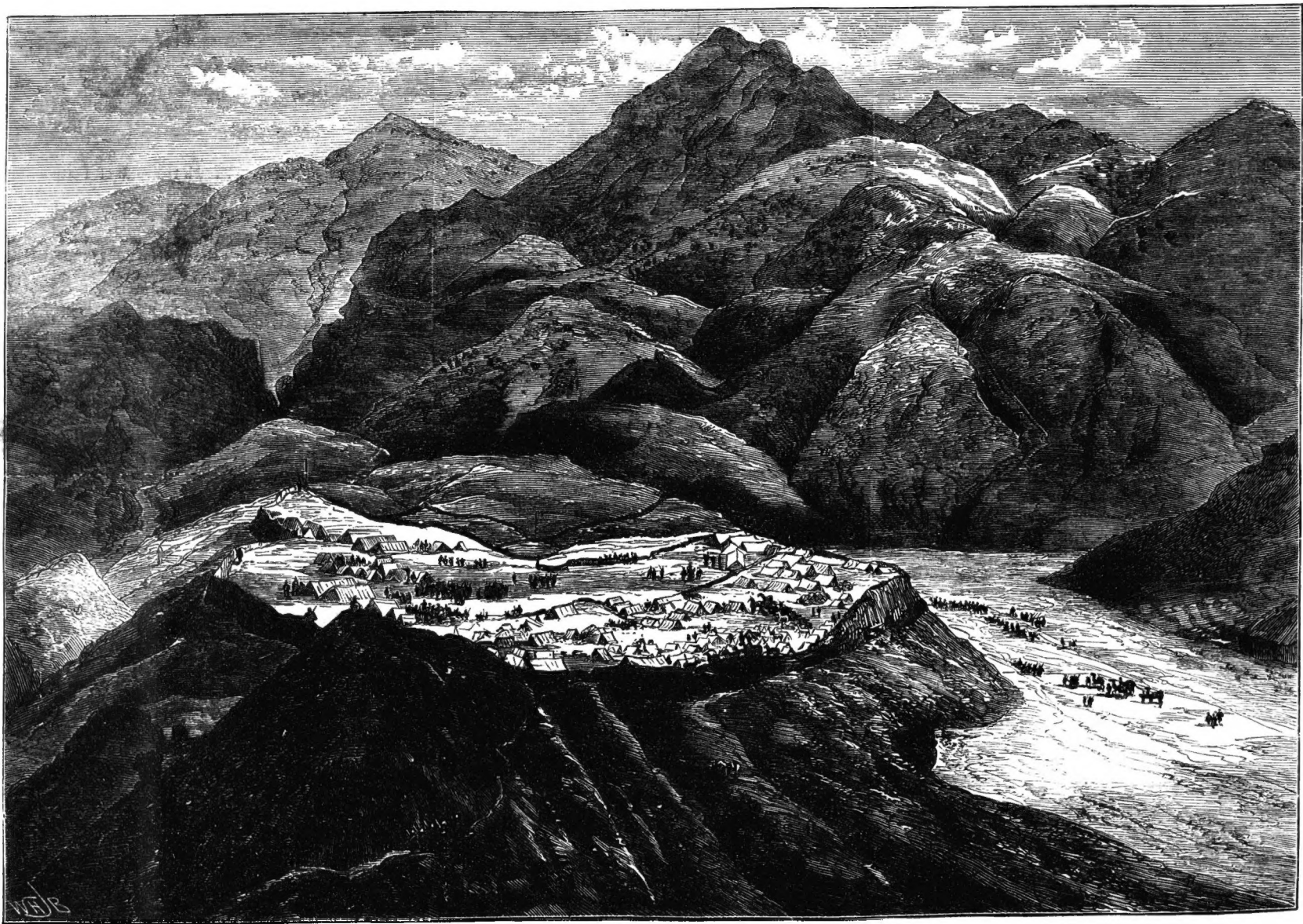
See page 192.

CHILDREN'S BALL AT THE MANSION HOUSE

THIS entertainment, which marked the commencement of the festivities under the mayoral reign of Sir Francis and Lady Truscott, took place on the 15th ult. It was called, as usual, a "calico ball," but very few out of the six hundred juveniles present were



THE NEW ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP "GRANTULLY CASTLE"—THE INAUGURAL LUNCHEON IN THE SALOON

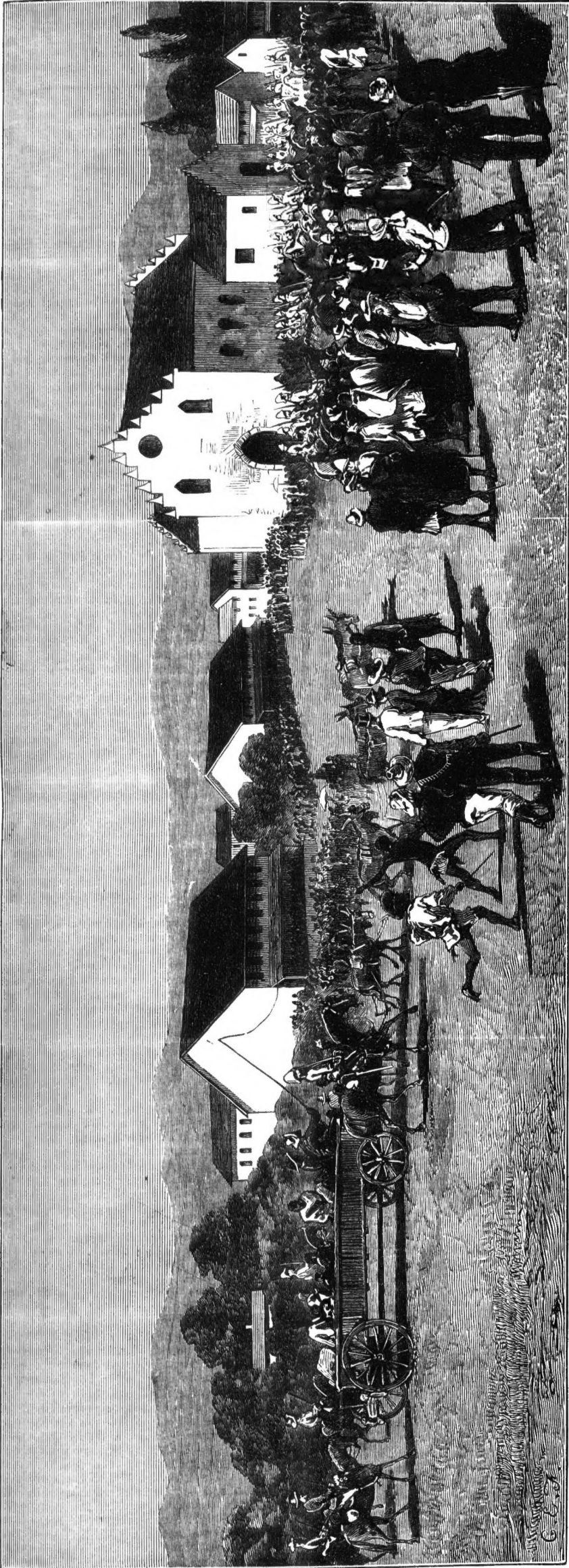


THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN—JUGDULLUCK FORT, SCENE OF THE RECENT GHILZAI RAIDS

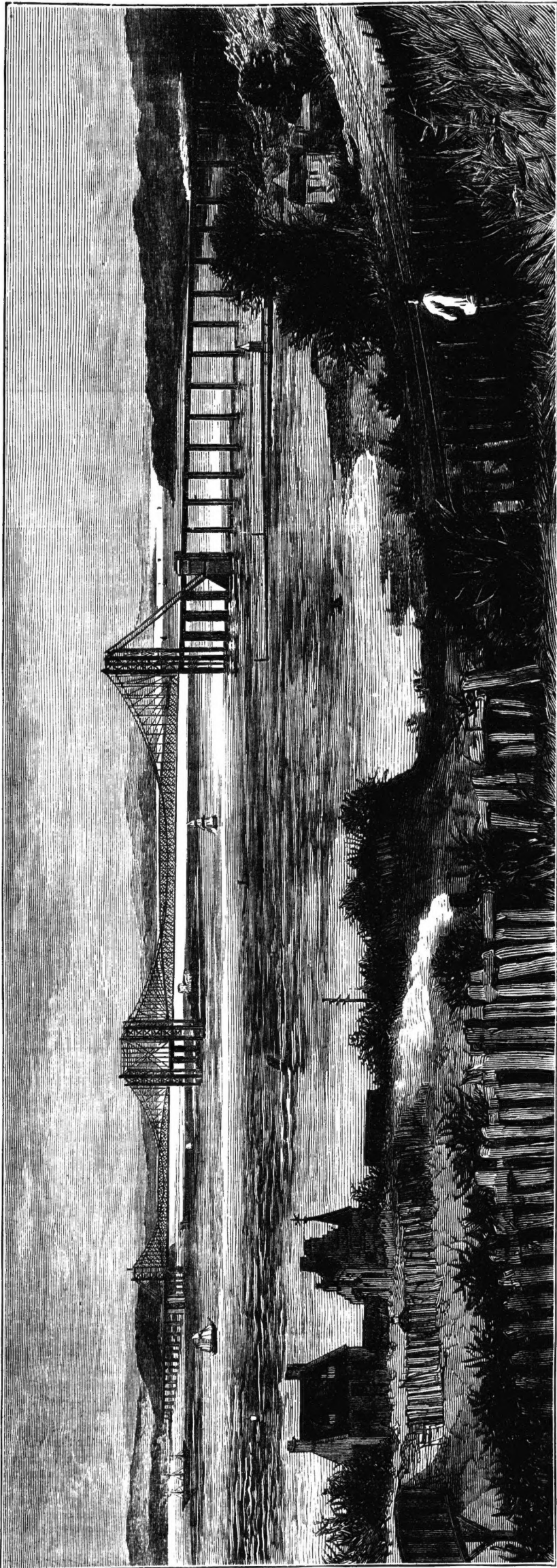
King's Dragon Guards

Old Dutch Church

Sekukuni



SOUTH AFRICA—THE CAPTIVE CHIEF SEKUKUNI ENTERING CHURCH SQUARE, PRETORIA



THE PROPOSED BRIDGE OVER THE FORTH

THE LAKE OF ZURICH

RUINS OF THE THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN

THE AFGHAN WAR

TRYING TO SAVE THE GUNS

JUGDULLUK FORT

The sitting generally was much more concerned with personal matters than with national affairs. When the Speaker took the chair, from which he had been absent for a day on account of illness, he found the House crowded in every part in a manner for which there is no precedent during the session. There had been an urgent "whip" on both sides of the subject of Mr. Meldons's resolution, for which the Opposition as a body are accustomed to vote. But this did not account for the crowd, for members knew very well that if they were down at midnight they would be early enough to vote. The simple and well-known fact is that Mr. Plimsoll had been committing one of those verbal indiscretions to which his enthusiasm makes him prone, and he was to be brought to book by Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Denzil Onslow. No one knows what may happen when Mr. Plimsoll is concerned. It is a common belief that he is capable of anything in the way of outraging the forms of the House, a deduction from the memorable occasion when he was described as "standing on one leg in the middle of the floor, and shaking his fist at the Prime Minister." Hon. members thought it would be a nice little distraction before dinner—a sort of dramatic 5 o'clock tea if Mr. Plimsoll would only do or say something outrageous.

filling all the seats and crowding the bar. The excitement seemed to have extended to the peers, who made the most of their opportunities in the gallery. On the whole the entertainment proved a failure. Mr. Plimsoll himself, as his answer to Sir Charles Russell showed, was ready to go any lengths. Sir Charles Russell asked him, with a stern air which promised unutterable things in the event of conviction, whether he was guilty of authorising the publication of placards in which Sir Charles Russell was accused of inhumanity and degrading conduct because he had blocked the passage through the House of Mr. Plimsoll's bill requiring that grain cargoes should be filled in sacks? Mr. Plimsoll answered with a shocking absence of consciousness of impropriety that he had done all this, and pretty plainly indicated that he was prepared to do it again. It was evident that Mr. Plimsoll was more ready to take the punishment that might be his due than the House was to award it. No one quite knew what to do, and were glad when on the motion of the Marquis of Hartington, gratefully seconded by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the question was adjourned. On Wednesday the Irish Members with one accord stayed away, and an amazing amount of business was done in time for the House to adjourn fully two hours before its accustomed hour. This may be a clever way of putting the advantages of the Home Rule in a new light for English people. They are certainly getting weary of the argument in its more familiar shape.



THE dramatic events of the last week have been entirely confined to revivals of popular plays. At the PRINCESS'S Mr. Charles Reade's version of *L'Assommoir* having, for the present at least, exhausted its attractions, Mr. Boucicault's *Streets of London*, originally produced here in 1864, and since more than once revived, has again been put upon the stage with all the realistic scenery and mechanical contrivances which contributed so greatly to the success of this drama at the time of its original production. Whether the blazing house and the real fire-engine—worked as it now is by a real amateur fire-brigade—will prove to retain any considerable measure of their old power to attract playgoers remains to be seen. There is unquestionably a very large class of persons who, when they behold a mimic representation of Trafalgar Square by moonlight, with little pasteboard cabs and omnibuses, artfully moved along in grooves concealed somewhere behind a pasteboard imitation of the Nelson Column, are moved with an inexplicable delight. Covent Garden Market, with its potato sacks, its horseless carts, and other recognisable features has also its mysterious charm over these persons; and the remote but still appreciable chance of being roasted alive in the pit or gallery which is suggested by the terrific conflagration, which loads the atmosphere of the house with the odour of turpentine, seems to furnish a sort of excitement which is at least sufficiently akin to pleasure to provoke deafening shouts of applause. To be just, *The Streets of London*, which has its foundation in that popular French melodrama, *Les Pauvres de Paris*, is not, like some pieces, entirely made up of these alarming and picturesque incidents. It has a regular plan and a rather ingenious story, which, if it makes, on the whole, unconscionable demands on the spectator's faith, yet moves on, sustaining in a certain fashion curiosity and interest. The performance, on the whole, is hardly equal to the original representation—that is as far as the acting is concerned. Mr. Charles Warner, though an actor of unquestionable talent, as was sufficiently shown by his performance of the part of Coupeau in *Drink* is not able to endow the celebrated part of "The Badger" with the picturesque melodramatic qualities of the late Mr. George Vining's impersonation of this effective stage character. He plays it with many smiles and chuckles, and with much lightness of banter; but with little of that imposing manner which gave so much force to Mr. Vining's performance. Miss Emmerson, who appears as Lucy, acts intelligently, and with the requisite feeling; Mr. Redmond is a satisfactory Mark Livingstone; Mr. Lablache, a very earnest, natural, and presentable Paul Fairweather; while Miss Maggie Brennan, donning once more the male habiliments in which she first won renown on the London stage, gives great satisfaction in the character of the boy Dan. The revival is stated to be for "four weeks only."

Mr. J. S. Clarke, the well-known American actor, has commenced an engagement at the OLYMPIC, where he appeared on Monday evening in the parts of Dr. Pangloss in the *Heir-at-Law*, and Redmond Tape in a compressed version of Mr. Byron's melodrama, *The Thumbscrew*, which play has been reduced considerably in length. Of this actor's quaintly humorous impersonation of the self-seeking private tutor of the last century nothing now remains to be said. The part of Tape, the lawyer, who exults in the possession of a secret which enables him to worry and finally get the better of an antagonist, is one in which Mr. Clarke's peculiar drollery finds abundant scope. The pieces are cast with more care than is common in the case of companies recruited by a "star" performance. In the *Heir-at-Law*, Mr. Maclean's Lord Duberley is an excellent performance, as is Mrs. Leigh's impersonation of the wife of that suddenly exalted tradesman. Favourable mention is also due to Mr. Harcourt's Zekiel, Mr. Ryder's Steadfast, and Miss Bruce's Cicely.

The close of the holidays is recognised at the GAIETY by the withdrawal of the justly-admired scenic piece, *Gulliver*, and the revival of Mr. Byron's drama, *Blow for Blow*, and Mr. Burnand's amusing burlesque of Pocock's *Rob Roy*. Mr. Terry and Mr. Royce, Miss E. Farren and Miss Kate Vaughan, Miss Louise Willes and Mr. Elton are still the leading members of the Gaiety Company, contributing not a little to the success of the entertainment. Those who have not seen Mr. Terry's performance of the Highland Chief should take care not to miss the opportunity of witnessing this most amusing piece of burlesque acting.

A creditable revival of *The School for Scandal* has been given at the PARK Theatre in Camden Town, where Miss Steinberg plays the part of Lady Teazle with grace and natural vivacity; and Mr. Gibson, the Scottish actor who recently appeared at the Adelphi and the Olympic as Shylock and Sir Pertinax Macsycophant, represents Sir Peter in a careful and effective manner.

Nearly three hundred friends of Mr. Irving, including noblemen and gentlemen connected with art, literature, and science, assembled at the LYCEUM Theatre on Saturday evening, in response to invitations to a supper in celebration of the hundredth consecutive performance of *The Merchant of Venice*. Lord Houghton made a pleasantly humorous speech on the occasion, to which Mr. Irving replied.—The PRINCE OF WALES'S Theatre will reopen this evening, under the management of Mr. Edgar Bruce. The chief feature of the programme is Messrs. Merivale and Grove's comedy, entitled *Forget-me-Not*, in which Miss Genevieve Ward appeared at the Lyceum Theatre last summer.—Mr. Boucicault will shortly return to England. He has been engaged to reappear in his original part of Conn in his drama, *The Shaughraun*, at the ADELPHI early in April.

Mr. F. B. Chatterton's annual benefit will take place at Covent Garden Theatre on Monday afternoon. Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry will appear in the fourth act of *The Merchant of Venice*, Mr. Barry Sullivan and Mr. Hermann Vezin in the Screen Scene from *The School for Scandal*, and Mr. J. L. Toole and Miss Nellie

Farren in *Barrell v. Pickwick*. Mr. Charles Wyndham, Mr. Wilson Barrett, Mr. Anson, Messrs. James and Thorne, Mr. Byron, Mr. J. S. Clarke, and other popular actors and actresses, will also take part in the performance.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—The bill of fare at St. George's Hall has just been enlivened by the addition of a new first part, entitled *Castle Botherem; or, an Irish Stew*. The story of the piece may be told in two lines. Some Irish peasants, who have been living rent-free in an old castle, combine to drive out the new found heir and his retinue. The piece is written by Mr. Arthur Law, whose dialogue is smart and amusing; while the characteristic music is supplied by Mr. Hamilton Clarke. Mr. Corney Grain was very diverting as the new heir, and Miss Hudspeth played capital as his æsthetic mother. The other characters were efficiently performed by Misses L. Williams and E. Brandon, and Messrs. A. Reed and A. Bishop.

"THE GRAPHIC" GALLERY

"SOME months ago," says the *Morning Post*, "the proprietors of our picturesque contemporary *The Graphic* commissioned several eminent artists each to paint a Head typifying his conception of "Beauty." As every eye is proverbially entitled to make its own, and each man's fancy has a like prerogative, this commission implied the fullest liberty of vision and imagination. The result is a collection of a dozen or so of pictures at *The Graphic* Gallery, 14, Grafton Street, New Bond Street. Among the artists who contribute are Sir F. Leighton, P.R.A., Messrs. Alma Tadema, A.R.A., E. Long, A.R.A., P. H. Calderon, R.A., G. D. Leslie, R.A., J. J. Tissot, G. Storey, A.R.A., C. E. Perugini, Marcus Stone, A.R.A., Philip Morris, A.R.A., and others. It is curious and interesting to observe how dissimilar are the ideas of female loveliness in the minds of the various painters. With some blondes, golden or silver; with others, brunettes, 'nut-brown maids,' such as an old poet loved to sing of; with others, black-eyed ladies, with tresses as dark and lustrous as Whitby jet, are in the highest favour. Then, again, some prefer women of majestic form and queen-like expression: some, and these are the majority, have a predilection for the graceful and gentle, deeming that "beauty dwells with kindness." Fair-haired Mignons are, we think, in the ascendant. The fair women pictured by Messrs. Leslie, Perugini, and Tissot will no doubt have many admirers. Those who love auburn tresses and the mellowness of complexion usually found in union with them will be well pleased with Mr. Hopkins's pensive, melancholy damsel, much in the style of Correggio. Any one having a heart to bestow on a muscular, strong-minded lady, with a casket in her hand, possibly suggestive of her fortune, and who looks as if she liked her own way and meant to have it, may be recommended to make the acquaintance of the young woman who blooms defiant upon Mr. Long's canvas.

"The 'Selene' of Sir F. Leighton is a charming little picture, bespeaking the classic grace of the artist's fancy and his accustomed delicacy and refinement of execution. This twin-sister of Helios, beloved of Endymion, will play sad havoc with the affections of susceptible spectators, for she fully realises the description given of her in the mythologies, that she is 'tender and timid,' and that 'it is only in secret that she loves beautiful youths and kisses them in sleep.' We can quite believe it. The simplicity of costume in the best of these pictures deserves the attention of ladies. Jewellery is almost wholly discarded; a rose, red or damask, supplies the place of a brooch; and it is only in one or two instances that earrings are worn.

"Besides the heads there is in the gallery a work of marvellous beauty, painted for the proprietors of *The Graphic* by Mr. J. E. Millais, R.A., and called 'Cherry Ripe.' This picture, which will bear comparison with the 'Penelope Boothby' of Sir Joshua Reynolds, is the portrait of a little girl seated upon a felled tree in a bower overhung with honeysuckle, and having by her side a cabbage leaf filled with cherries. She wears a mob cap and a white dress, with pink sash and pink shoes. Her bonny brown hair falls in luxuriant tresses over her neck and shoulders; her blue eyes, full-orbed and of cloudless brilliancy, gaze at you from under her eyebrows with a bewitching look of child-like archness. The composition of the figure is not to be surpassed for natural ease and unaffected elegance, nor is it possible to imagine a more felicitous rendering of the freshness and purity, the artless *naïveté*, and the guileless ingenious grace of early childhood than is to be discerned in the general treatment of the face and form. Happy girl! Her youth will perish in nature—alas that it should! but, thanks to Mr. Millais's pencil, it will never pass away in art. As the entire proceeds of the present exhibition will be given to a charitable fund for artists, no gratuitous tickets were, as is usually the case, issued for the private view."



MESSRS. PATEY AND WILLIS.—A spirited and tuneful duet for a tenor and bass is "The Woovers," written and composed by Arthur Mathison and Antonio L. Mora; the one lover is bold, the other timid; a sure encore may be looked for at a mixed concert or Penny Reading when this duet is well sung.—The same success may be anticipated for "A Pair of Lovers," the quaint words of which, by F. Langbridge, M.A., appeared in this journal; the music is by Michael Watson; this song is of medium compass.—Four excellent pieces for the pianoforte, which will be welcome both to the study and drawing-room, are "A Willow Song" and "Maïen Lied," by Edouard Dorn, "Passe Pied," No. 1 of "Ancient Dances for the Pianoforte," by J. F. Barnett, and "La Belle Virginie," by C. E. Pathe.—The frontispiece with the portraits of our young sailor princes and the verse on which they are serving will attract attention to "The Bacchante Valse," the music by the Earl of Dunmore, is up to the mark of dance music in general, if not of extraordinary merit.

MESSRS. DUFF AND STEWART.—A grand effect might be produced if the "stage directions" with which "Thine is the Name," words by L. E. L., music by E. Rubini Jervis, a love song of a commonplace type, were strictly followed; to ordinary singers the elaborate changes of time and marks of expression would be simply irksome to follow.—A complete contrast to the above is "Among the Sweet Blue Bells," a charming and unpretentious ballad, written and composed by B. S. Montgomery and E. L. Hime; it should be sung by a young girl with a sweet voice of medium compass.—"Chant du Troubadour," a pianoforte piece, by E. L. Hime, is really pretty, but spoiled by the affectation of interpolating bars in a manner which will perplex and annoy the player, and induce many to put the piece aside.—A brace of neatly written pieces, by H. Latour, are "Danse Anglaise" and "Danse Rustique," both are moderately difficult and playable.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A very charming caprice, by Ernest C. Winchester, one which will repay careful study, is "May Day Dance" (F. Pitman).—Two cheerful and pleasing songs of medium compass are: "Song of the Absent King," written and composed by George Weddell (Messrs. Methven, Simpson and Co.), and "The Last Minstrel," the words by Sir Walter Scott, music by Frank Barnard (Joseph Williams).



THE SYDNEY MUSEUM has bought five of the French and twenty-three of the British paintings contributed to the Exhibition.

WOOD-CARVING will be a prominent feature in the Fine Art Exhibition of next month at the Albert Hall, and a representative display of carving will be shown, illustrating the past history of the art, as well as its present condition.

A NOVELTY IN WEDDING PRESENTS has been introduced in America—a jewel-box, composed of real flowers, and intended to hold bridal gifts. Floral fans of natural roses, lilies-of-the-valley, and violets are also a tasteful innovation.

A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION AT THE LONGEST DISTANCE YET KNOWN—410 miles—was recently carried on between Omaha in Nebraska, U.S., and St. Louis. Every word was heard most clearly, and several songs were equally distinct.

A NEW NAVAL OBSERVATORY is to be established in America, and it is intended, if practicable, to fix the site on an even degree of longitude west of Greenwich.—The Observatory which is to be built at Nice by a French banker is now being planned at the cost of nearly 40,000*l*.

M. ALPHONSE DAUDET intends to bring out a novel this year in the Paris *Figaro*, *Trousseaux et Layettes*, which will be a simple idyl of domestic happiness, instead of the trenchant pictures of famous personages which the author has produced of late. The success of the dramatic version of his *Nabab* has decided M. Daudet to prepare a play on his last work, *Les Rois en Exil*.

WINTER IN EGYPT this year has been marked by unusual severity, and the natives, totally unaccustomed to great cold, have suffered bitterly. Thin films of ice have frequently been found on the water in the morning. As usual, when the Old World suffers from cold, the winter across the Atlantic has been milder than for many years, and in Florida it has been perfect summer weather, with only one or two frosts. On Christmas Day new potatoes, green peas, beans, and other summer vegetables were plentiful, as well as strawberries which had been grown during the winter.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LITERARY ASSOCIATION announce a series of "Literary Monday Afternoons" in aid of the funds of the Association. They will take place at Steinway Hall, and will consist of lectures, readings, recitals, and dramatic scenes by distinguished men of letters. The series will be inaugurated on February 23 by Mr. Edward Jenkins, M.P., who will read his "Ginx's Baby;" Mr. Justin M'Carthy, M.P., will follow, on March 8, with Dekker's comedy, "The Roaring Girl;" and on March 22 Mr. W. R. A. Ralston will tell some "Russian Stories."

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES visited *The Graphic* Gallery in Grafton Street on Saturday afternoon, to view the collection of faces illustrating "Beauty." Their Royal Highnesses spent much time in close examination of the different artists' works represented, and seemed disposed to award the palm for loveliness to Sir Frederick Leighton's "Selene." The Prince expressed a wish to purchase the following Drawings in the collection: two by Mr. Arthur Hopkins, entitled "Tobogganning" and "Beauties of the London Season," and one by Mr. J. Charlton of "Hunting on Exmoor."

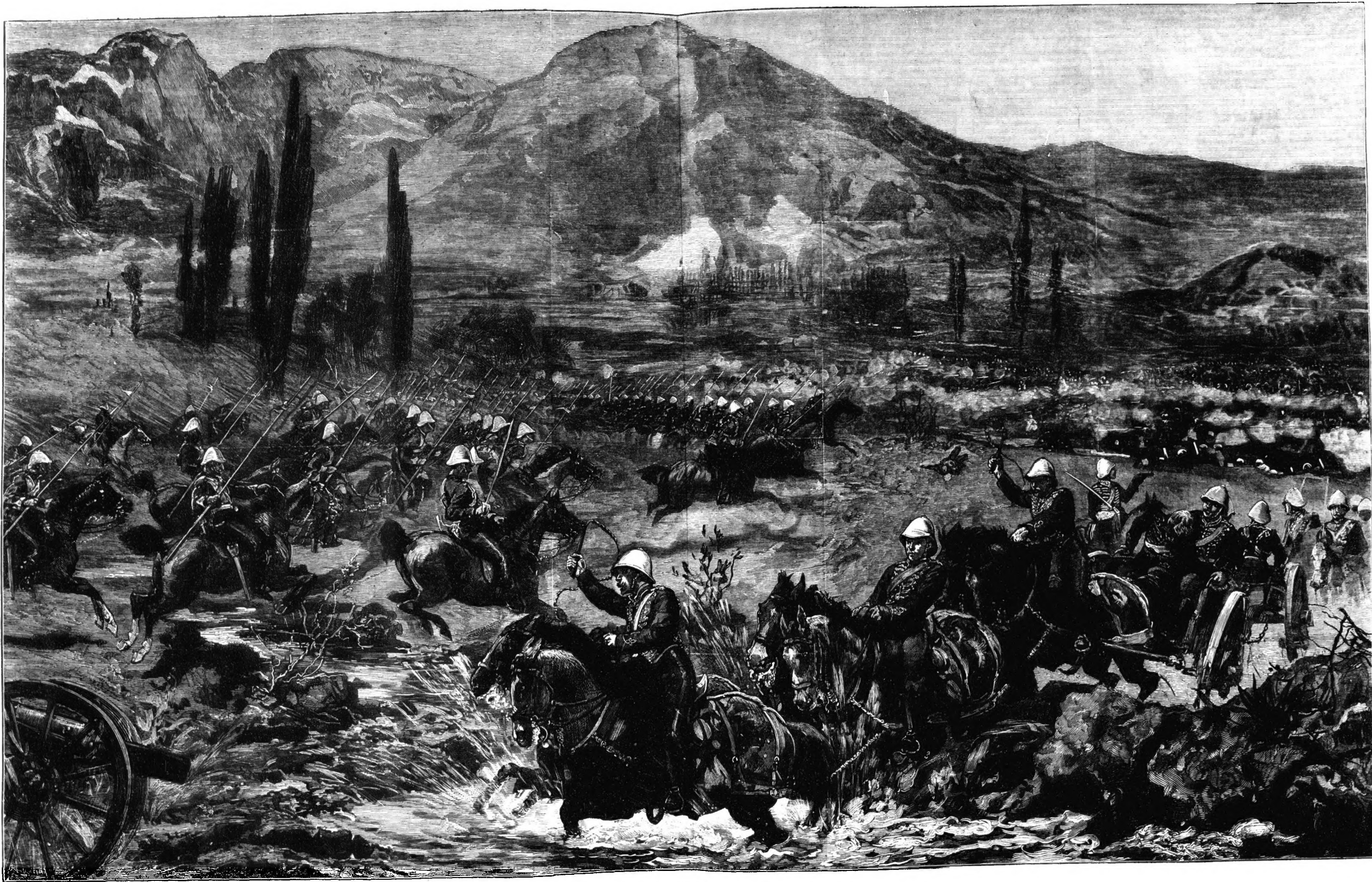
TWO CENTENARIANS have recently died in the Poland Street Workhouse in London. One was 105 years old, the entry of her baptism in the year 1775 having been seen by the chaplain, and the other was believed to be more than 101 years of age. A still more aged lady died on the 29th ult. at Langport, in Somerset. Mrs. Cooper was 106 years of age, kept her faculties intact to the last, and did not look more than eighty years old. In the village of Accum, East Friesland, also, the Protestant Minister, Herr Mücke, claims to have outstripped the century, and is about to celebrate the seventieth anniversary of his Ministry.

LONDON MORTALITY decreased last week, and 2,495 deaths were registered against 3,376 during the previous seven days, a decline of 881, being 730 above the average, and at the rate of 35.5 per 1,000. There were 12 deaths from small-pox (a decline of 1), 23 from measles (a decline of 11), 56 from scarlet fever (a decline of 10), 13 from diphtheria (an increase of 7), 197 from whooping-cough, 19 from different forms of fever (a decline of 4), and 19 from diarrhoea (an increase of 8). There were 2,701 births registered against 2,684 during the previous week, exceeding the average by 41. The mean temperature was 40.6 deg., and 1.4 above the average. There were 14.0 hours of bright sunshine, the sun being 67.9 hours above the horizon.

GOLD MINING IN WYNAAD DISTRICT has been warmly taken up by the Indian Government, which proposes to authorise the Madras Government to issue mining leases of lots varying from one to thirty acres, for a period of ten to twenty years. The rent would be 5 rupees per acre, on the condition that not less than five labourers are employed per acre on *bonâ fide* mining operations, subject to Government approval, the lease being forfeited on failure to comply with this regulation. No tax or royalty would be levied for the present in order to attract capital to the Wynaad. The opinion of Mr. Brough Smyth, the mining engineer who has examined the district, is that the reefs are numerous, thicker than usual and highly auriferous, while they offer great facilities for the mining operations being pursued at small cost.

THE ARTISTS' MASQUERADE was the only noteworthy feature of the Roman Carnival this year. It represented the Court of a Feudal Baron of the Middle Ages joining in a State procession, and was perfect in every detail, all dresses, carriages, horse-trappings, being of the period, some the property of the artists themselves, and others lent from private collections of the Roman nobility. Men-at-arms and mousquetaires opened the procession, headed by the Grand Constable, next came the Baron's Judge, with his halberdiers, servants, and two executioners, and followed by the lawyers, then a goat-carriage, with the Baron's children, accompanied by mousquetaires and huntsmen, the Castle Dwarf, and a number of musicians. The Baron and Baroness and their heir appeared next in a magnificent carriage, a page following with the Castle keys, and subsequently came the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, the procession closing with twelve knights.

THE SWEDISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION in the *Vega* had a most hearty reception on reaching Naples on Saturday. A number of vessels went out to meet Professor Nordenskiöld, and the Naples authorities received the members of the Expedition on their landing and gave them a banquet in the evening, while the city was beflagged in their honour, and the Arsenal guns saluted the *Vega*. Professor Nordenskiöld will stay a week at Naples, and hopes to be in London within a month, leaving the *Vega* at Portsmouth. He will then go to Stockholm, where an enthusiastic welcome is being prepared. His account of the voyage will appear next October in Stockholm, and will be simultaneously published in English. Talking of Polar exploration, a fresh American Expedition, headed by Dr. Emil Bessels, who was with Captain Hall in the *Polaris*, is being organised by private enterprise, and will probably start early next year, *via* Jones' Sound, where a meteorological station will be established in connection with those of the International Congress. Here a yacht will be left to maintain communications, while a steamer will explore to the north-west.



TRYING TO SAVE THE GUNS

BRITISH CAVALRY CHARGING THE AFGHANS IN ORDER TO COVER THE RETREAT OF THE ARTILLERY DURING THE ACTION IN THE CHARDEH VALLEY, DEC. 11, 1879



AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.—Italy is now taking the foremost part in the attempt to bring about an understanding between Montenegro and the Porte, and has proposed to both the following line of frontier:—Starting from the Gulf of Kastrati, the boundary line follows the mountain range as far as the Sem, and thence it continues to Mount Visitor, and thence to the Lim, proceeding onward in a north-easterly direction until it coincides with the frontier marked out by the Berlin Congress. Both the parties have their objections to the proposal, Montenegro laying claim to the district of Merkovic on the Adriatic, whereas the Congress fixed the boundary between Migured and Kalimed, while the Porte is averse to ceding the plain between Podgoritz and the Lake of Scutari. Negotiations, however, are actively progressing, and as the Powers sympathise fully with Italy in her task, there is every probability of a settlement being shortly effected. The same may be hoped of the more dangerous question of the Greek frontier, as the British Government have semi-officially communicated to the Porte its proposal to submit the delimitation of boundaries to a Technical Commission—a suggestion which has likewise met with the approbation of all the other Powers, though France is somewhat anxious to supplement it by a Political Commission in order to determine the basis on which the detailed regulation of the frontier line should proceed. It is certainly satisfactory to see these two burning questions at last being seriously taken in hand by competent mediators, though it will probably be a long time yet before a definitive agreement can be effected.

At CONSTANTINOPLE no little apprehension has been caused by a rumour that the Sultan intends to appoint Mahmoud Nedim Grand Vizier, and Hafiz Pasha Governor of the capital—both these gentlemen being warm friends to Russia, and the first-named being noted for his hatred to England and the English. Mahmoud Nedim is Abd-ul-Hamid's most trusted adviser, and such a result was prophesied long since, when the Sultan summoned him from exile, and appointed him a Minister, notwithstanding the opposition of the British Embassy. There is little other news. Considerable ill-feeling against Osman Pasha has been aroused by the fall of the Beicos barracks, and the Minister is popularly accused of having turned to his own account the money intended for the repairs of the barracks. The financial difficulties continue, but as we read that the manager of the Ottoman Bank has been invited to dine with the Sultan, we presume that some arrangement for the payment at least of the Ambassadors' salaries is in course of discussion. Sir Henry Layard has had a fall from his horse, but has sustained no serious injury.

ROUMANIA seems at last to be realising her long-cherished dream, for it is stated that as the Jewish question has been in some degree settled, England, France, and Germany are about to recognise her independence, and enter into regular diplomatic relations with Prince Charles. Accordingly, the journals are highly jubilant, and are proposing wondrous schemes for the domestic development of Roumania as soon as she can take recognised rank amongst independent European nations.

SERBIA also is highly pleased at the conclusion of the Treaty of Commerce with England, and M. Ristic has expressed to the Skuptschina his earnest hope that English capital would be speedily forthcoming at an early date for the Servian-Salonica Railway. Under the treaty British subjects will have the right to trade and buy and sell landed property in Servia.

In BULGARIA Prince Alexander has issued a proclamation highly eulogistic of Russia and her Czar, and stating that "convinced that I am responding to the wish of my subjects, I hold it to be my most sacred duty to go to Russia myself, in order to communicate to His Imperial Majesty on this festive occasion the profound gratitude of my people." Not a bad excuse, on the whole, for a holiday from the cares and worries of a sovereignty which he has already expressed an earnest wish to resign.

FRANCE.—M. de Freycinet gained considerable credit by his straightforward speaking and firm attitude on the Amnesty Question, and has enormously strengthened the hands of his Cabinet, as his action in unreservedly refusing the demand of the Radicals, although heading the most Radical Ministry which has been in office since the Bordeaux Assembly, is looked upon to imply a decision of character which augurs well for his success in other matters. Vacillation and hesitation have been so long the rule that any symptom of firmness is heartily welcomed by the public at large. There have been no other Parliamentary items of any outside interest, save a scene in the Chamber on Saturday, owing to a Republican deputy being brought to book for having despatched a triumphant telegram to a Public Prosecutor at Nîmes who had been superseded by the Minister of Justice—boasting that he had procured his dismissal in revenge for some fancied injury—an assertion wholly unfounded. In the Senate M. Jules Ferry's Superior Educational Council Bill has been passed. The long looked-for debate on his other bill, which includes the anti-Jesuit seventh clause, is fixed for Monday.

The great topic of the day has been M. Sardou's new play at the Français—*Daniel Rochat*—which opens out the question of civil versus religious marriage. Daniel Rochat is a French Radical orator, who falls in love with a young American lady, and both agree that the ceremony shall be performed neither in a "church" nor by a "priest." A sudden summons of Rochat to Paris necessitating an immediate marriage, the civil ceremony is performed in a very impromptu though perfectly legal manner. Then comes the striking scene of the piece, the bride, who by "priest" and "church" had understood that rites of the Roman Church were to be vetoed, takes it as a matter of course that Rochat will not object to the Protestant service, and proposes an adjournment to a chapel to complete the marriage, much to Rochat's stupefaction, while the heroine Léa is no less astonished and horrified that the pact was meant to exclude all religious formalities. She then declines to recognise the marriage, while for a long time Rochat on his side is afraid for his personal reputation to yield. Ultimately he does so, but by that time he sees that his selfishness has alienated all feeling of love for him from his future spouse, so that a divorce is mutually agreed and acted upon. No play since *Rabagas* has excited so much party feeling, the advocates of civil marriage being highly scandalised by the off-hand way with which the ceremony was depicted on the stage; but, politics apart, the general feeling of the audience was expressed by the utterance of one of the minor characters, who remarks that, as for himself, if he really loved the girl, he would go not merely to a church, but to a synagogue, or a mosque—in other words parodying Henri IV.'s famous declaration, *Paris vaut bien une messe*.

Another fertile topic in Paris has been the forthcoming election, on Thursday next, to the two vacant seats in the Academy, for which at present there are no fewer than eleven candidates, one of whom it is said is M. Gambetta, who is desirous of succeeding his whilom colleague of the 4th September Government, M. Jules Favre. Among the others are five dramatic authors and critics. On Thursday the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier was to be received, and pronounce his long-expected eulogy of his predecessor, Bishop Dupanloup. The priest Père Didon, whose liberal-minded sermons last year were stopped by his ecclesiastical authorities, has now been

permitted to resume his discourses, and is attracting large audiences. It is a fact worthy of note that the Roman Catholic Church is showing signs of conciliation towards the Republic, and Pope Leo XIII. is now held up as a "pacifist," and is announced to be undertaking the mission of reconciling "faith and reason, the Papacy and secular Governments." There are few minor items of interest from Paris Governments. The mortality continues very high, and typhoid fever and small-pox are both prevalent; there has been an attempt to murder an Englishman named Pearson in the Rue de Turin; and, turning once more to theatrical circles, Adelina Patti has been enthusiastically received on her reappearance after many years' absence; and a new opera by M. Hippolyte Duprat, entitled *Pitrague*, has been produced at the Opéra Populaire.

GERMANY.—The Reichstag was duly opened last week by Prince Bismarck, who in the opening speech announced little more than the new Army Bill and the prolongation of the anti-Socialist measures. A more pleasant topic was the assurance given that the Government had been continuous in its pains to protect and promote the trade and navigation of the Empire, and certainly the various Commercial Treaties with the Hawaiian Islands, the Hovas Government, and Madagascar, and the attempts now being made to colonise Central Africa fully bear out the Chancellor's assertion. The Germans, like the English, are admirable colonists, and Prince Bismarck might find a better means of extending the influence and power of Germany, as well as of finding employment for her inhabitants, than drilling hundreds of thousands of men into perfect discipline, and then trying their efficiency by breaking the heads of their neighbours. At present, however, military and not commercial affairs constitute the all-absorbing topic, and a little pamphlet, modelled on "The Battle of Dorking," has been published. It is entitled "The Campaign against Russia and France of 1880-1," and deals with the triumph of Imperial Germany, Austria, and England over France, Russia, and Italy, with a collateral result of the deposition of "the Dictator Gambetta," the election of Prince Napoleon as President of the Republic, and the agreement of France to a general European disarmament—in fact, the commencement of the Millennium.

The Prussian Diet, having voted the Budget, will probably be adjourned for three months in order that its sittings may not clash with those of the Reichstag.—A miners' riot occurred near Breslau at the Scharley mine, when the buildings were demolished, the books destroyed, and the officials ill-treated. Ultimately the military were called in, and restored order.

RUSSIA.—Yet another attempt has been made on the Czar's life, the fourth within ten months, and the sixth since his accession. This time, however, the attempt is endowed with all the more significance from the fact that it has taken place in the Winter Palace itself, notwithstanding all the paraphernalia of guards and lynx-eyed surveillance with which the Sovereign of Russia is surrounded in his own home, and consequently could hardly have been planned and carried out without the cognisance of some trusted inmates of the palace. Moreover, had the assassins succeeded, not only the life of the Czar, but those of several other members of the Imperial family, would have been sacrificed, and as it is, eight persons have been killed and forty-five injured. On Monday evening, at a few minutes after seven, when the Czar, with the Duchess of Edinburgh and the Prince of Bulgaria, were about to proceed to dinner, a terrific explosion was heard, and the dining room, where a few minutes later they would have been all assembled, was blown up. Beneath the room was a chamber used as a guard-room, and beneath this again was one of a series of cellars, where a mine of dynamite or of gun cotton was supposed to have been placed, and to have been fired by some such clockwork arrangement as was used by the scoundrel who caused the horrible disaster at Bremerhaven. According to another account, however, the train by which the charge was fired has been traced to an inner court, and into another cellar. Providentially, the Imperial party were some five or ten minutes late in going to dinner, owing to the Prince of Bulgaria having been unpunctual in arriving. Three workmen are said to have been at work in the room where the explosion occurred, one of whom has taken to flight. Of the soldiers in the guardroom, eight were killed on the spot and forty-five injured; while in the dining-room a gap of ten feet long and six feet wide was made by the explosion. The Emperor and the Duchess of Edinburgh are said to have completely preserved their coolness throughout; while, curiously enough, the Empress, who was in bed in a neighbouring apartment, does not appear to have heard the explosion. A searching investigation is being made, and the rumours which prevailed some months since of a plot to blow up the Winter Palace, and the arrest of a man with a complete plan of the Palace in his possession, are now significantly recalled to mind. The utmost sympathy has been shown with the Czar on every side, and Thanksgiving services are being held throughout the Empire.

The asserted intention of England to hand over Herat to Persia has given rise to considerable discussion in the Russian press. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* declares that England for fifty years has persistently opposed this resolution, and warns Persia against the risks of exposing herself to the perils of such an enterprise. The *Golos* thinks that England wants to pit Persia against Russia in the Attrek, while the *St. Petersburg Vedomosti* emphatically maintains that Herat is as necessary to Russia as Candahar and Jelallabad are to England, and that the idea of a Persian occupation under British auspices cannot be sustained. In the mean time the expedition for punishing the Turkomans is being actively organised, and it has been decided to give the command to General Skobelev, who will start at once for Tashkend. He will lead the column from that place, composed of 20,000 men, and strike across Bokhara towards Merv, while two other armies from Tchikislar and Krasnovodsk respectively would advance from the west.

Great preparations are being made for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Czar's accession, and, as far as the Empress's health will permit, it will follow the precedent of the similar celebration of his father's anniversary in 1850. The various European Courts, however, have been asked not to send special envoys on account of the Empress's health.

ITALY.—The King opened the new Session on Thursday, and, as was expected, insisted upon the necessity for the Grist Tax and Electoral Reform Bills, although the glacial silence of the Right throughout his speech bodes terribly stormy times for the Ministry with regard to these measures. Other measures were also announced, amongst them being the establishment of productive works in order to relieve the prevailing distress by finding labour for the unemployed, the sanitary improvement of Rome, the correction of the commercial code, and the completion of the organisation of the army and navy. The King—personally speaking—was greatly cheered, but a perfect ovation greeted the young Prince of Naples and Queen Margherita, who made her first appearance in public after her illness.

The Pope has issued his much-talked-of Encyclical Letter against divorce, in which he insists that marriage is a sacrament which the Church alone can administer, and that divorce is contrary to religion and morality, and is, moreover, a sign of moral depravation.

UNITED STATES.—The distress in Ireland continues to excite universal sympathy, and the House Committee on Naval Affairs have unanimously adopted a resolution authorising ships to be utilised for the carriage of relief supplies. The *New York Herald* has appointed a Committee to distribute the relief fund which it has raised, consisting of Cardinal McCloskey, Col. King Harman, M.P., Professor Baldwin, Mr. William Shaw, M.P., and Mr. Parnell, M.P. At first the last named gentleman declined to act, but on being asked to

reconsider his refusal he ultimately consented, "if the acceptance would not interfere with his political programme."

The anti-Chinese feeling in the West has been raised once more to fever point by a vote of the Californian Legislature by 73 to 2, prohibiting Corporations from employing Chinese workmen. Some manufacturers have complied, but others declare the law unconstitutional, and appeal to the United States Government. The white working men, however, are taking up the matter themselves, and are visiting the various manufacturers in large bodies in order to enforce compliance with the stipulations of the bill.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In SPAIN a train conveying a considerable sum of money was stopped by brigands, but Marshal Ferrano and a guard of gendarmes were amongst the travellers, and speedily put the miscreants to flight.—In EGYPT a conflict has arisen between Prince Halim and the Government respecting the former's allowance, which, originally 60,000*l.*, is now to be cut down to 15,000*l.*—In GREECE according to the census of last year the population of the country is now 1,679,000 against 1,457,000 in 1870—the increase per annum being at the rate of 1.69 per cent.—In CANADA, the Marquis of Lorne, at the opening of the Dominion Parliament, invited the Legislature to consider the means of showing practical sympathy with the distress in Ireland, and to sanction the appointment, with Her Majesty's concurrence, of a permanent representative of the Dominion in London.



THE Queen has been in town this week to hold the first Drawing Room of the season. Before leaving the Isle of Wight, Her Majesty gave audience to Mr. Cross, and subsequently entertained the Minister at dinner. Next morning the Queen and the Princess Beatrice attended Divine Service at Whippingham Church, where Canon Prothero officiated, and on Monday evening Canon and Mrs. Prothero and Captain Simpson of the *Hector*, guardship at Cowes, dined with Her Majesty. The Earl of Yarmouth, Comptroller of the Household, had audience of the Queen on Tuesday to present the Address from the House of Commons in answer to the Royal Speech. On Wednesday Her Majesty telegraphed to the Czar, congratulating him on his escape from assassination. On Thursday Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice were to leave Osborne and come up to Buckingham Palace, where the Queen would hold a Drawing Room yesterday (Friday). Her Majesty and the Princess leave town to-day (Saturday) for Windsor, where they will remain a few weeks.—The Queen has appointed the Earl of Onslow to fill the post of Lord-in-Waiting, vacant by the death of the Earl of Roden.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on Saturday visited *The Graphic* Gallery in Grafton Street, went to Messrs. Agnew's Water-Colour Gallery, and subsequently witnessed the operation of enlarging and reducing the British Museum statues at Messrs. Marnyhae's establishment. The Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught called at Marlborough House during the day, and in the evening the Prince and Princess took their daughters to the Gaiety Theatre. The Prince and Princess with their children attended Divine Service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Sunday morning, and afterwards entertained the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Henry of the Netherlands, and Prince Leopold at luncheon. On Monday night the Prince and Princess dined with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, and on Tuesday the Prince held a *levée* at St. James's Palace on behalf of the Queen, at which the Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught, Cambridge, and Teck, and Prince Leopold were present. In the evening the Prince of Wales accompanied his wife to Her Majesty's Theatre. On Wednesday the Prince visited the Duke of Edinburgh and the Russian Ambassador to congratulate them on the escape of the Czar from assassination. In the evening the Prince and Princess and the Duke of Edinburgh went to the Royalty Theatre. The Prince has promised to reside at a dinner in aid of the Westminster Hospital on March 13.—Yesterday (Friday) was the 13th birthday of the Princess Louise, eldest daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught last week took the Princess Henry of the Netherlands to Madame Tussaud's, and also visited the Haymarket Theatre. On Saturday night they all dined at the German Embassy, Prince Leopold also joining the party, and on Sunday evening the Princess Henry left London for the Hague, having spent about ten days with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.—The Princess Louise has met with an accident at Ottawa. Accompanied by her husband, the Princess on Saturday was driving in a covered sleigh on her way to hold a Drawing Room, when the sleigh was upset and dragged some distance by the horses. The occupants were greatly bruised and shaken, and the Princess received a cut on the right ear, and a considerable bruise on the side of her head, besides severely straining the muscles of her neck. She is however fast recovering from her injuries.—The Duke of Edinburgh has become President of the Charing Cross Hospital.

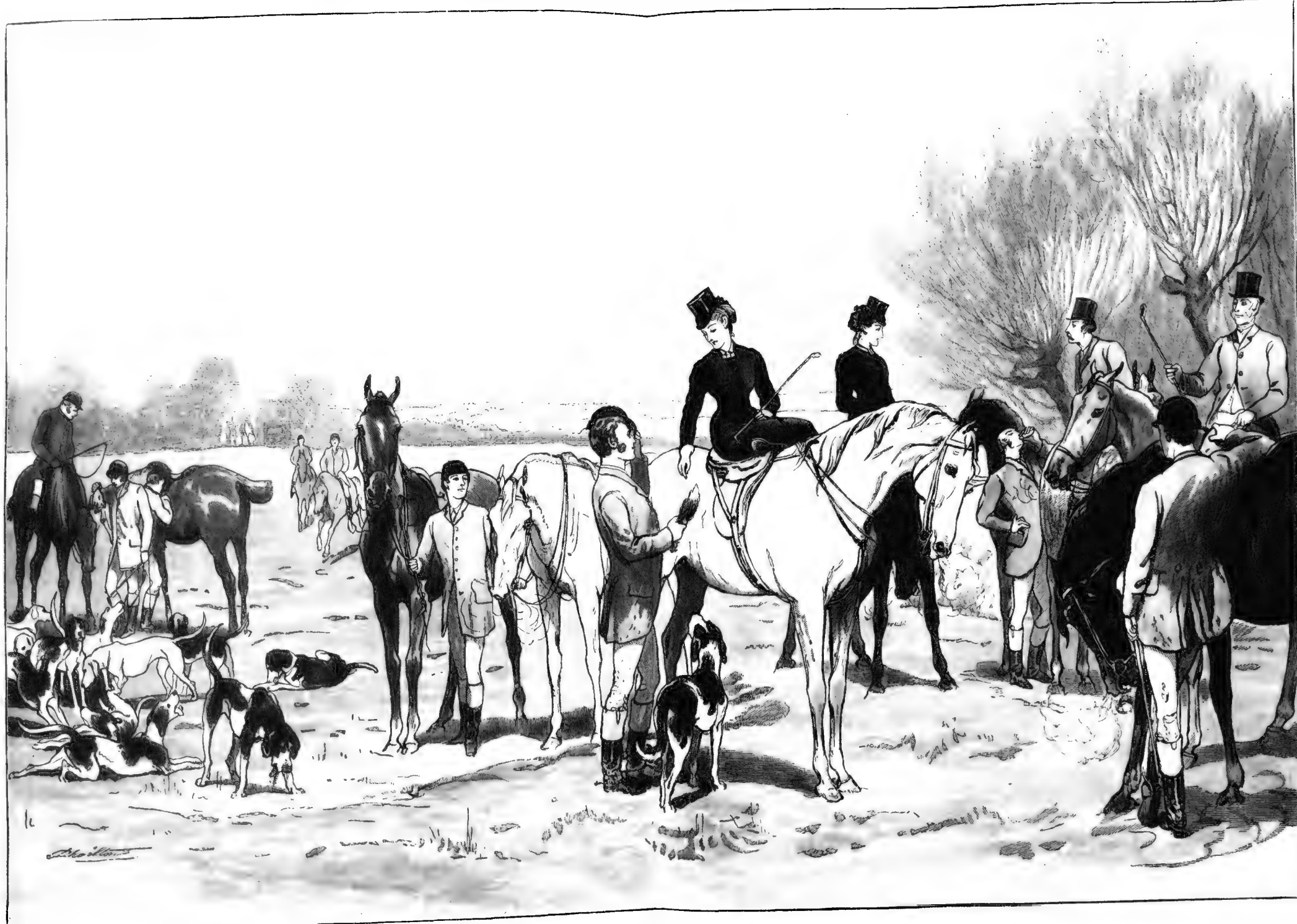
The Empress of Austria has been out with the hounds almost daily during the past week, and on Sunday attended mass at the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth. Prince Rudolph may probably join her before long.



THE NEW DEAN OF YORK.—The Venerable Arthur Percy Purey-Cust, Archdeacon of Buckingham and Honorary Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, has been nominated to the Deanery of York, in the room of the late Hon. Augustus Duncombe.

TRURO CATHEDRAL.—The *Freemason* says that the Prince of Wales has fixed Thursday, the 20th of May, for laying the foundation-stone of the new cathedral at Truro. It will be the first ceremony of the kind ever performed by his Royal Highness in England as Grand Master of English Freemasons, and will be the first ecclesiastical building ever constructed under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of England. His Royal Highness will be accompanied by the Princess, and will be the guest of Lord Falmouth at Tregothnan.

REFORM OF THE MARRIAGE LAWS.—The names of Mr. S. Morley, M.P., Mr. Monk, M.P., Mr. Mundella, M.P., and the Right Hon. W. F. Cogan, M.P., have now been added to Mr. Blennerhasset's Bill for altering the marriage laws, which proposes to do away with the necessity of the presence of the District Registrar at marriages celebrated in Roman Catholic and Dissenting places of worship, and to abolish the fees payable to the Registrar upon such occasions. The registration of the marriage by the officiating clergyman is to be taken as legal evidence of the union. It also proposes to permit clergymen of all denominations to perform the ceremony of marriage after twelve (noon) without the



SKETCHES IN THE HUNTING FIELD, III.—THE FINISH
BY J. CHARLTON

necessity of a special license, and to relieve clergymen of the Church of England from the duty of marrying divorced persons.

THE S. P. G. AND MR. COLLEY.—The *Guardian* publishes in a supplement a correspondence between the Primate and the Metropolitan Bishop of Capetown, in which his Grace of Canterbury says that the printed report of Mr. Colley's statement in St. Paul's Church, Durban, is calculated to convey an erroneous impression of what passed at the interview between himself and Mr. Colley. This correspondence has an important bearing on the proposal to exclude the names of the Bishops of Exeter and Worcester from the list of Vice-Presidents of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which was to be discussed at a meeting of the Society on Friday (yesterday); the reason being that they have as yet given no denial or explanation of Mr. Colley's statement that his mission to South Africa had received their sanction. It will be remembered that Mr. Colley's offence is his acceptance of an Archdeaconry under Dr. Colenso. It is also alleged that he himself has a leaning towards the heresy of Swedenborg.

THE SALVATION ARMY has just despatched to America a foreign contingent, consisting of one "general," six "captains," and one "private." They embarked at the Victoria Docks last week, having marched thither from the head-quarters in the Whitechapel Road, where a special service, of a highly sensational character, had been held, at which they were presented with regimental colours: two flags, bearing the device, "Blood and Fire," in conspicuous characters. The "captains" are young female converts, whose regimentals consist of a black dress and black straw hat with a red ribbon, having upon it the inscription, "Salvation Army."

MR. SPURGEON has returned from Mentone with apparently completely restored health. On Sunday last he preached twice at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, the congregation at both services being very great. In the morning sermon, a discourse on the Sovereignty of God, he said that the new God of modern Christianity was made of sugar of lead; He was all mercy, Justice had departed from Him. Men could live as they liked, and "By jingo it would come right at last," seemed to be the modern cry, but by Jehovah, there was a lie at the bottom of it all; for Jehovah, the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob still lived, and had not changed one whit from the stern integrity of His nature. There were some who delighted to overrun kingdoms, to deluge the earth with blood, and crimson the world with murder. Who cared? We were a great people, and had a right to do it. But God could reach the greatest, and scatter the proudest. He had said, "Vengeance is Mine," and He would surely fulfil His word. In the evening sermon, referring to the spread of Ritualism, he asked, Who could have bewitched our Protestant land? With Smithfield and the ashes of the martyrs scarcely swept away, men were again setting up the crucifix of Romanism. What would Oliver Cromwell say, if he could come back, and see what men were making of this country? Dangers were also abroad among the Nonconformists; so that the question might with some reason be put to them also. Whatever doctrines were preached, and whatever changes might arise, he would ask his friends to place him in a lunatic asylum if he ever left off preaching the simple Gospel.

THE REV. DR. ALEXANDER KEITH, author of the celebrated work "Keith on Prophecy," died last week at Buxton, in his ninetieth year. He was one of the founders of the Free Church of Scotland, the Moderatorship of which was repeatedly offered to him, but declined on account of his infirm health.



POPULAR CONCERTS.—The annual visit of Joseph Joachim is invariably a sign that music is bestirring itself among us, and the Popular Concerts form the stronghold of this incomparable artist. Now at the zenith of his career and fame, he may, without hyperbole, be said to have reached the furthest limits of artistic culture. That he should be estimated as he is estimated in this country proves the fallacy of the statement that the English are not "musical," and this in the face of the seven hundred concerts of *quartets, sonatas, &c.*, which Mr. Arthur Chappell has given in St. James's Hall since 1859. If not musical, indeed, how is it they understand, appreciate, and applaud with enthusiasm such a man as Joachim, who merges his own identity in that of the composer whose work he is interpreting? His charmed audiences only think of the performer when his task is accomplished. It is as though Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, or Mendelssohn had been speaking to them directly, instead of through the medium of one who can interpret their every thought. At the end there is a burst of rapturous applause, and the people say, "No one plays Beethoven like Joachim," which is neither more nor less than plain truth. Compare him, for example, with the greatest of "virtuosos," from Liszt to Bülow and Rubinstein, and it cannot reasonably be denied that, rare instances allowed for, Liszt is invariably Liszt, Bülow invariably Bülow, and Rubinstein invariably Rubinstein, no matter what composer they may deal with; whereas Joachim, except for the accuracy and splendour of play wherein he surpasses them all, is never Joachim, but simply and unequivocally the master on whose behalf he speaks. To employ a happy expression of Richard Wagner's, he is the chief "reproductive artist," of our age; for what Wagner says of Liszt—that to perform works as he performs them is almost equivalent to having created them—would apply as strictly to Joachim as it applies but vaguely to Liszt. Joachim, with executive power and facility at least the equal of his famed compatriot, persistently keeps his individuality in the background, unobtrusive almost to a fault. The great Hungarian violinist was, on Monday night, once more greeted like an old and well-beloved friend, and played his best—which means best of the best. He made a happy choice of quartets in Beethoven's "No. 10" and Haydn's (so accepted) "No. 2, Op. 64"—although both are in the key of E flat. The two, however, are so utterly different in style, that, played as perfectly as could be desired by Herr Joachim and his able coadjutors, Herr Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti (the Joachim of the violoncello, as Joachim is the Piatti of the violin), both were listened to with rapt attention. Herr Joachim's solo display was in the magnificent prelude and fugue from J. S. Bach's "Suite" in G minor, an exhibition of technical mastery (to speak of nothing else) almost unparalleled. The "encore" that followed was too emphatic to be disregarded, and Herr Joachim, with his accustomed judgment on such occasions, played another movement by the same great master—the rapid prelude to the "Suite" in C major. This, if possible, was even a more wonderful mechanical feat than its precursor. The pianist of the evening was Mlle. Janotha, now a great popular favourite, who gave a "Polonaise" (in F sharp minor) by Chopin, and, on being encored, substituted the *Lied ohne Worte*, by Mendelssohn, variously denominated the "Bee's Wedding," the "Spinlind," &c.—titles of which the composer himself was entirely innocent. With Mlle. Janotha's Chopin we were somewhat disappointed; but she played Mendelssohn's characteristic piece with singular fluency and lightness of touch.

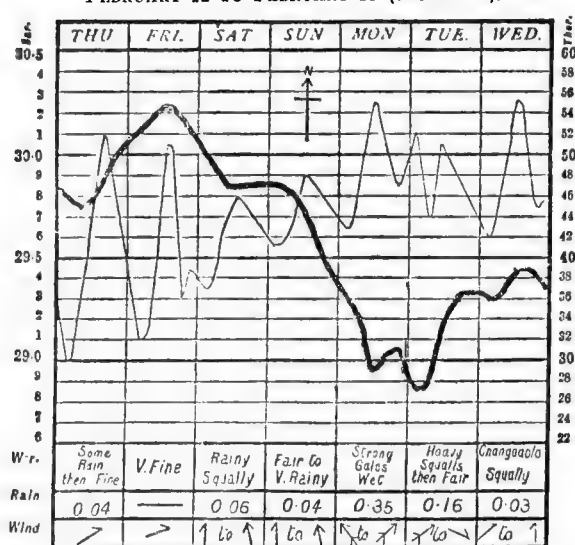
MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.—The first concert of Mr. Henry Leslie's 25th season, though the entertainment was all that

could be desired, brought with it some melancholy reflections. A quarter of a century, after all, measures but a small span of tenure for an institution which, like that of Mr. Leslie, had every prospect of becoming permanent. The idea was intrinsically so excellent, and had obtained such general recognition among amateurs, that the literary introduction to the programme of the first concert in St. James's Hall acted more or less like a damper on the genuine treat that ensued. Why such an institution, in the meridian of its existence, should be suddenly broken up it is by no means easy to explain. If the dissolution is simply the consequence of Mr. Leslie's intended secession from the duties of what Jules Janin used to call "a public amuser," the choir, which he has so efficiently framed, might continue its labours under another chief. To replace Mr. Leslie at the head of "Mr. Leslie's own Choir" would be difficult but not impossible. There was nothing new of any importance in the programme of the first concert, the most conspicuous features of which were the admirable performances of J. S. Bach's Motet in B flat (for double choir) and Schubert's beautifully impressive setting, for women's voices, of the 23rd Psalm ("The Lord is My Shepherd"). The solo singers were Madame Patey and Mr. Joseph Maas. At the second concert we are promised, among other interesting things, Mendelssohn's music to *Antigone*, and Beethoven's violin concerto, played by Joachim.

WAIFS.—Mr. Arthur Sullivan leaves New York for England a fortnight hence. He has accepted the offer of the Leeds Committee to conduct their Festival, for which he is writing a new oratorio.—There are to be grand doings at Moscow next August, including performances of Italian opera, national drama, with or without music, out-door fêtes of every kind, masked balls, &c., to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the present Czar's accession to the throne.—The most recent number of Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians" contains a very interesting and exhaustive article on Mendelssohn, from the editor's own pen, which gives it double value.—The opening of the new Opera-house at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, calculated to accommodate 2,000 spectators, is fixed for the first week of September next.—*Lohengrin* is in preparation at the San Carlo, Naples, where Wagner is at present residing. The first performance, it is stated by Neapolitan journals, will be directed by the ineffable composer himself.—At the second concert of the Philharmonic Society (too late for notice in this week's impression), M. Scharwenka played his pianoforte concerto in B flat minor, and a "concert-overture" (MS.) by Mr. Harold Thomas, entitled *Mountain, Lake, and Moorland*, was introduced for the first time. This time-honoured institution seems to have touched the earth, like Antæus—or, which is an equivalent, felt the pulse of the times, and thereby acquired strength and vigour enough to defy many an antagonistic Hercules for days to come.—Madame Albani is singing in Brussels. The secret of the cabal against the accomplished Canadian at Milan is well known, and rated at its just estimate. The Milanese amateurs were to be pitied, not Madame Albani.

WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK

FEBRUARY 12 TO FEBRUARY 18 (INCLUSIVE).



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the Barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—The period opened with mild, fair weather, and the barometer rose steadily during the greater part of Thursday (12th inst.) and Friday (13th inst.), while light breezes from the south-west were experienced. On the evening of Friday (13th inst.), however, the barometer began to fall rather quickly, and the weather on Saturday (14th inst.) changed to rainy and squally, with a freshening breeze from the southward. On the same evening the barometer fell slackened considerably, and Sunday morning (15th inst.) opened fair and bright, but the favourable change did not last long, for at about midday the mercury began to fall very decidedly, and in the evening the wind increased to a moderate gale from S.S.E., with heavy rain. This state of things was caused by the approach of a very decided depression, or low pressure area, towards our south-west coasts, and as the depression travelled northward over our western coasts, the wind in London increased to a strong gale from the south-east, and blew with great violence during the greater part of Monday morning (16th inst.). At about midday, however, the barometer began to rise, the wind to lull, and the weather to improve, but in the course of the night another depression came up over France, and, passing quickly over us, caused a very severe gale from the south and south-west, and some very heavy showers. The weather cleared quickly in the rear of this depression, and the greater part of Tuesday (16th inst.) was fair, while the absence of any fresh disturbance on Wednesday (18th inst.) caused a continuance of fair, though cloudy, skies. The temperature changes during the week have not been remarkable. The barometer was highest (30.23 inches) on Friday (13th inst.); lowest (28.86 inches) on Tuesday (17th inst.); range, 1.37 inches. Temperature in the shade was highest (55°) on Monday (15th inst.) and Wednesday (18th inst.); lowest (35°) on Thursday (12th inst.); range, 20°. Rain fell on six days. Total amount, 0.68 inches. Greatest fall on any one day, 0.35 inches, on Monday (16th inst.).

MESSRS. AGNEW'S EXHIBITION

AMONG the numerous Art-Exhibitions established by private commercial enterprise, the collections of pictures periodically displayed by Messrs. T. Agnew and Sons have for some years past held an important place. In no degree does the Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings now on view at their spacious Gallery in Old Bond Street fall short of its predecessors. The larger portion of the works are by living artists, and many of them will be recognised as old acquaintances; but some of the best are now exhibited for the first time. Of these one of the most striking is Mr. Peter Graham's large drawing, "Benighted on the Moor," in which a transient and impressive atmospheric effect is reproduced with extraordinary fidelity. Besides being one of his best works, it serves to show that the artist has acquired a complete mastery over the technical difficulties of water-colour painting. By another Scotch painter who, unlike Mr. Graham, has hitherto been quite unknown in London, Mr. R. Anderson, there are two large and excellent pictures, "Carting Seaweed, Lunan Bay," and "Sheep-Shearing," in both of which figures and landscape are most skilfully combined. They are remarkable not less for their truth of tone and masterly handling than for the artistic way in which the different elements of the com-

position are brought into harmony. Among several very able drawings by Mr. E. Ellis, "The After-Glow, Vale of Towyn," is especially noteworthy for its low-toned harmony of colour and truth of effect. Sir John Gilbert's two pictures, "Banquet at Lucentio's House" and "Malvolio," display his accustomed skill in composition and arrangement of colour, but they are not very dramatic in treatment or very strong in characterisation. Mr. G. D. Leslie's single figure, "The Nut Brown Maid," is very delicately painted, and, like all his works of the kind, is distinguished by refined but somewhat inane beauty. Besides some drawings that have been exhibited before by Mr. H. S. Marks, there is an admirably humorous little drawing, "Intellect and Instinct," differing in some important particulars from the oil picture of the same subject which appeared at the Academy last year.

The pictures by deceased painters, though not very numerous, constitute an important section of the display. Of Turner's three drawings, that of "Patterdale"—in his earlier manner—strikes us as the best; but they are all small and unimportant. David Cox is, however, admirably represented by a large and airy view of "Lancaster Sands," seen under the influence of a stormy sky, and by a pastoral landscape, "The Stubble Field," in which the impression of bright daylight is most vividly conveyed. Between these fine works there is a good example of De Wint's cultivated style, "Lancaster," a picture of very large size, admirable alike for its general truth of effect and sound and solid execution. By Holland there are two Venetian studies, "Santa Maria" and "At Venice," both full of light and air and strikingly true in local colour; and by Prout several drawings, of which that representing "The Sibyl's Temple at Tivoli" is infinitely the best.



A "MISTAKE."—It has often been said that policemen will swear anything, and we have somewhere seen an attempt to account for this alleged lack of respect for the sacred character of an oath, on the principle that familiarity breeds contempt. The other day a "mistake" occurred in the Hull Police Court illustrative of this professional disregard for truth. Two men were in custody, one Matthews for stealing a ring from a jeweller's shop, the other Axellson for burglary. The first-mentioned charge was taken first, and as the identity of the person placed in the dock was sworn to, he was convicted and sentenced, after which, to the astonishment of everybody, it was discovered that Axellson had been brought up instead of Matthews, and curiously enough had pleaded guilty, believing that he was being tried for housebreaking. This was accounted for by his being somewhat deaf, but, as the men were entirely unlike each other, what shall we say to the intelligent constable who swore that Axellson was Matthews, and naively said that his mistake arose from thinking that the prisoner had possibly shaved his whiskers off?

MR. J. MORTIMER, the editor of the *London Figaro*, is now a free man, his imprisonment for the inadvertent publication of a libel, having been shortened by eleven days by Mr. Cross. He has issued a circular, thanking the proprietors, editors, and staff of over five hundred newspapers for signing the petition for his release; and announcing that he will shortly publish a diary of his experiences and observations in the Debtors' Prison, Holloway, during nearly three months' daily association with debtors of all degrees, in which he will endeavour to prove that imprisonment for debt is, in every instance, either iniquitous or a laughable absurdity.

DANGEROUS PERFORMANCES.—A serious accident happened at a music hall at Leeds the other night. One Herr Holtum, who calls himself the "King of the Cannon," and whose most wonderful feat consists in catching a ball fired from a cannon, had offered a prize of 50l. to any one who could catch the ball in a similar way. Three men came forward in response to the challenge, and the first to make the attempt was a labourer named Fenton, who was struck by the projectile on the head, the result being a compound fracture of the skull, which it is quite possible may end fatally. Herr Holtum has been arrested, and charged with malicious wounding.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES was last week sued at Cardiff for the non-delivery of his lecture on "Zululand" at Newport. The plaintiff, who had engaged the hall, was, it appears, dissatisfied with Mr. Forbes's proposal to hurry over the lecture in order to catch a train, and Mr. Forbes left without addressing the audience which had assembled. He now claimed 100l. damages for expense of advertising, &c. The jury, however, thought that Mr. Forbes was justified in his conduct, and therefore found a verdict for him.

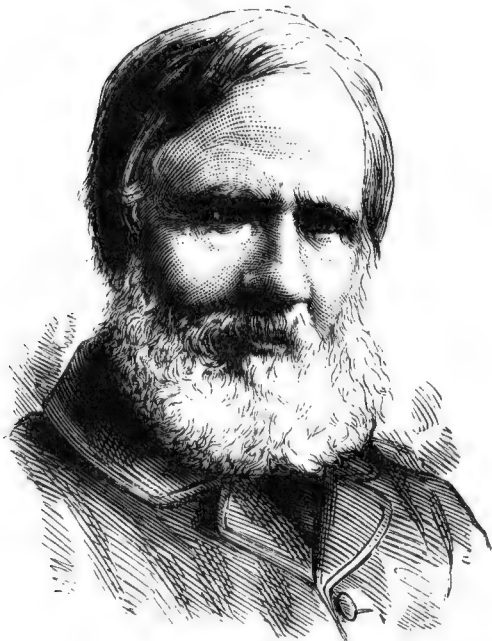
PRIVATE EXECUTIONS.—On Tuesday at Manchester, Michael Cassidy was hanged for the murder of his wife, whom he had burnt to death as she lay in bed, he having poured paraffin oil over her and then set fire to the clothes. The execution took place within the prison walls, and not only were newspaper reporters excluded, but the gaol officials refused to give any information to them. This conduct, it seems, led to the holding of the inquest outside instead of inside the gaol. The only evidence taken was that of the deputy governor and the surgeon, and the jury returned a formal verdict of "Death by Hanging," adding in a rider an expression of a wish that in future at executions reporters of the Press should be allowed to be present; a presentment which the Coroner promised to forward to the Home Secretary.

THE REV. NEWMAN HALL is now completely divorced from his wife, the decree having been made absolute on Tuesday, when no opposition was offered to the application. The lady has, however, since written to *The Times* saying that she is anxious that it should be understood that this was done without any notice whatever to her, and that otherwise she would have attended the Court to protest against the verdict recorded against her, from which she would have appealed, but that she felt she had no chance of obtaining the sanction of the judge. She adds that after the trial several of the jurymen assured her solicitor that they had intended to give her their verdict, but that the judge's charge left them no option. She is advised that in every other court in the realm an appeal is referred to other judges than the one who tried the case, but that in the Divorce Court his sanction is necessary. To the mind of a woman, smarting under a sense of cruel wrong, these things, she says, are unintelligible.

ANNOYING A MINISTER.—At St. Helier's, Jersey, a lady has been sent to prison for a fortnight, in default of finding bail to the amount of 10l. for her good conduct, she having persistently annoyed the minister of St. Luke's Church by sitting close to the pulpit and coughing and blowing her nose for the purpose of distracting his attention.

A STRANGE STATEMENT was made the other day at the Hammersmith Police Court by a domestic servant, who was charged with stealing two marked sovereigns belonging to her employer. She said that she had begun to steal money six months ago, being tempted to do so by finding a purse in a room which she was set to clean. After taking the first sovereign, and buying a pair of boots, she felt frightened, and began crying in the streets, and she gave the rest to a man and woman who asked her what was the matter.

(Continued on page 206.)



THE LATE WILLIAM M'COMBIE, OF TILLYFOUR, THE
DISTINGUISHED CATTLE BREEDER
Died Feb. 1, aged 74



EDWARD CLARKE, ESQ., M.P. FOR SOUTHWARK

THE NEW MEMBER FOR SOUTHWARK

THE result of the Southwark election is admittedly a heavy blow to the Liberal party; for, although all saw the folly of running two candidates against one, and anticipated that this division of the house against itself would cause its downfall, no one appears to have thought it possible that in a Radical Borough like Southwark a Tory candidate would actually poll more votes than both of his opponents put together, the figures recorded being—Clarke 7,683, Dunn 6,830, and Shipton 799. Each party has naturally enough its own theory of the causes which led to this unexpected issue, and the very severity of the defeat may possibly tend to the ultimate advantage of the Liberals, by opening their eyes with regard to certain subjects in time for the coming general election.

The new member, Mr. Edward Clarke, who took his seat in the House of Commons on Monday amid much cheering from the Ministerial benches, is a native of the City of London, where his father, Mr. J. G. Clarke, jeweller, was in business for many years. He was born in 1841, educated at the City Commercial Schools, Lombard Street, and afterwards became a student at Crosby Hall. He won the Society of Arts Prize for English Literature in 1856, and that for History in 1857, and in the following year, being at the head of the first Division in the Oxford Local Examination, became the first Associate in Arts. In 1859 he was one of the eight successful competitors from a crowd of 400 candidates for India Office appointments. He continued at the India Office until 1860, when he retired, and became a law student at Lincoln's Inn, and at the same time joined the staff of the *Standard* newspaper as a literary reviewer, and that of the *Examiner* as a Parliamentary reporter. He was called to the Bar in 1864, and in 1866 published a treatise on "Extradition," which ran through a second edition in 1874. He goes the South-Eastern Circuit, and also practises at the Surrey Sessions. Mr. Clarke, who now enters Parliament for the first time, is the 144th new member who has taken his seat at St. Stephen's since the last general election, and his return is the gain of a seat to the Government, counting as two votes on a division, as the late member was a Liberal. Mr. Clarke is a member of the Provincial Committee of the National Union of Conservative Associations, and was one of the founders

of the Working Men's Club and Institute Unions.—Our portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company, Cheapside and Regent Street.

WILLIAM M'COMBIE

THIS distinguished agriculturist died on the 1st inst. at his residence at Tillyfour, Aberdeenshire, in his seventy-fifth year. He was born where he died, namely, at the Home Farm of Tillyfour, which belonged to his father. He was educated at the parish school and at Aberdeen. His father, who was a large dealer in lean cattle, wished him to adopt one of the learned professions; but he soon showed that his heart was in his father's calling, only upon a different method, suited to the changes introduced by railways and other improvements. In his father's day the lean cattle were driven from the north to be fattened in the south; but the younger M'Combie decided that the whole business might be done in Aberdeenshire. He devoted himself to the breeding and feeding of black-poll cattle, and to the cultivation of some 1,200 acres of arable land. His name soon became famous, and he won innumerable prizes. He repeatedly carried the championship at Birmingham, he won Prince Albert's cup at Poissy in 1862, the blue riband at Smithfield in 1866, and the group prize at the Paris Exhibition of 1878. In 1868 (and again in 1874) he was elected M.P. for the Western Division of Aberdeen. He was the first tenant farmer returned from Scotland, and the second from Britain. Ill-health compelled him to resign in 1876, when, as a token of regard, his brother agriculturists established at Aberdeen a handsome annual prize commemorating his name and his connection with his favourite breed.—Our portrait is from a photograph by Fradelle, 246, Regent Street, W.

OPENING OF THE PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY

AFTER many years' discussion, Mr. Ormiston's project for a wet dock on the Elphinstone Estate was sanctioned by the Indian Government, the Prince of Wales laid the first stone November 11, 1875; Sir Richard Temple laid the last stone April 10th, 1879, and

formally opened the dock for traffic on New Year's Day, 1880. The total cost of the work will amount to about three-quarters of a million sterling.

The dock has an area of 30 acres of water; it is 1,460 feet long, and 1,000 feet wide, with a jetty at one end, along which sidings are laid from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

There are two entrances, spanned by a bridge 180 feet long, which revolves on the central pier. The gates and sluices are of greenheart timber, and are worked by hydraulic machines. An ample depth of water is provided in the dock, averaging, according to the state of the tide, from 22 feet to 30 feet on the sills.

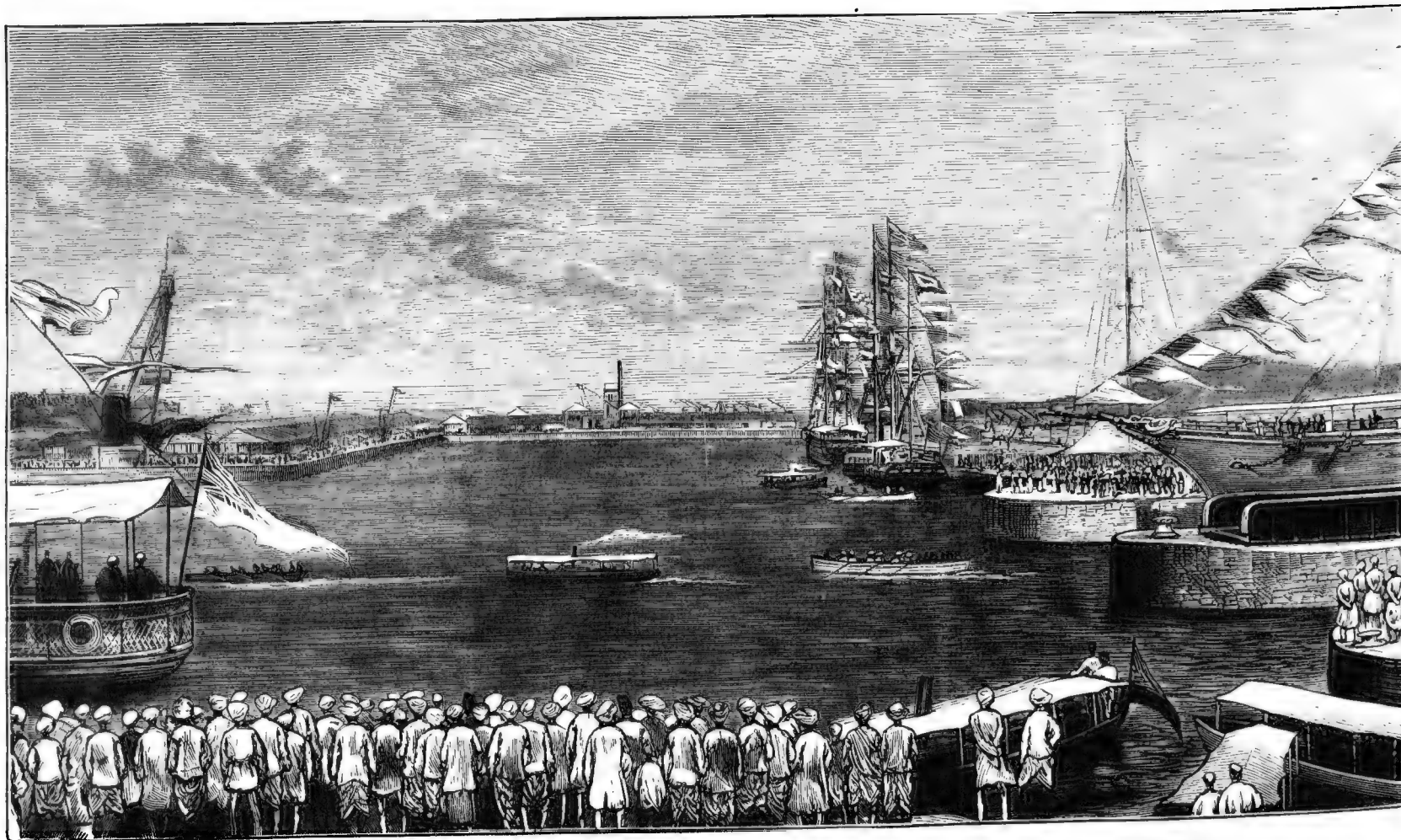
All the machinery in the dock is set in motion by a pair of compound engines pumping into an accumulator, which sends water under pressure all round the dock. After being used the water is returned through other pipes, and is used over again.

There are twenty movable hydraulic cranes placed at intervals round the dock for working cargo in and out of vessels. One of these cranes can raise 100 tons through a height of 40 feet, and with a rake of 55 feet. There are also hydraulic capstans for warping vessels in and out of the dock.

There are seven sheds, substantially built, with teak roofs and posts, and provided with sliding doors at intervals, so that they may be locked up as required. Six other sheds are in course of construction.

The Tulse water is laid all round the wharfs, and is available from numerous hydrants to supply drinking water and in case of fire. The main pumping engine is also arranged to act as a fire engine. The excavation of the dock, about 1¼ million cubic yards, was deposited at Mody Bay, and formed an addition of thirty acres to the Port Trustees' estate there. There are over 170,000 cubic yards of masonry in the walls and entrances.

The Prince's Dock has been built from the designs and under the direction of Mr. Thomas Ormiston, M.I.C.E. (who in recognition of his services connected with the Bombay Harbour Improvements has lately been made a Companion of the Indian Empire), the Resident Engineer being his brother, Mr. G. E. Ormiston, M.I.C.E., assisted by Mr. Arthur Bedford, C.E.—The sketches and photographs from which our engraving is taken are furnished by Mr. John Griffiths, of the School of Art, Bombay.



SIR RICHARD TEMPLE OPENING THE NEW PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY



DRAWN BY LUKE FILDES, A.R.A.

A truly great soul is not easily daunted ; and the greatness of Mr. Prouting's soul led him, after a few minutes' consideration, to squat down upon his heels below the door of the saloon, and apply his eye to the keyhole.

LORD BRACKENBURY: A Novel.

By AMELIA B. EDWARDS,

Author of "Barbara's History," "Debenham's Vow," &c.

CHAPTER III.

WHAT MR. PROUTING SAW THROUGH THE KEYHOLE

AT about nine o'clock in the evening—the evening of the day when Lord Brackenbury made his great purchase—two men, the one coming down, the other going up, met just below the first landing of the main staircase at the Hotel Feder. The one coming down was Ricciotto and Da Costa's head-clerk. The one going up was he who had valued the diamonds.

The workman stood aside, and touched his hat meekly. The head-clerk, sleek and self-important, passed him with a condescending "buona sera;" then looked back to see what he would do on reaching the landing.

He did just what Signore Giovanelli expected. Instead of attacking the next flight, he turned to the left and knocked at the first door in the corridor. It was opened by a tall gentlemanly-looking man with bushy light whiskers, a white cravat, and a gold chain festooned across his waistcoat.

Antonio pulled off his hat, and inquired deferentially for "Mi-lord Bracchi." He never dreamed that this distinguished looking person was mi-lord Bracchi's valet.

"Mi-lord Bracchi!" echoed the gentleman with the whiskers, looking down upon him with lofty contempt. "Well, I don't know. Is your name Antonio?"

Understanding no English, but recognising his own name, the workman nodded affirmatively, and, being told to "come in," followed mi-lord's valet through a half-lighted drawing-room where the dessert was yet standing on the table, and to a further door upon which his conductor tapped discreetly.

It was opened by Lord Brackenbury in person.

"Come in, Antonio," he said, in his fluent Italian. "You come early, but your work is ready for you."

It was a desert of a room, full of mirrors and marble-topped consoles and gilded furniture; and it was lit in the usual melancholy way by two or three pairs of yellow waxlights placed here and there on side-tables. A moderator lamp on the centre table cast, however, a cheerful space of light on the objects immediately within its radius, these being an inkstand, a legal looking document, and the same brass-bound coffer which Antonio had seen at the banker's.

"Is there anything you will be likely to want?" asked Lord Brackenbury.

The workman, with a quick glance round the room, suggested "More light;" so Lord Brackenbury ordered another lamp.

"After which, Prouting," he added, "I shall want nothing more to-night. If any one asks for me, I am engaged, and cannot be interrupted."

Respectfully silent, Mr. Prouting withdrew; but reappearing presently with the lamp, requested to know at what hour my lord would take tea. My lord, however, repeated that he needed nothing more. Whereupon Mr. Prouting, ingeniously lingering, straightened the table-cloth, replaced the pens in the inkstand, and adjusted the lamps. Antonio, meanwhile, had taken from his pocket and opened upon the table, a shabby leathern case full of steel implements of various sizes. These implements, which looked like instruments of torture, awakened such a lively curiosity in Mr. Prouting's soul that he found it necessary to regulate the lamps again.

"That will do, Prouting," said Lord Brackenbury, impatiently. "I shall not want you again. You may go."

Mr. Prouting retired with dignity, well knowing that he could find some good and sufficient reason for coming in again presently. Scarcely had he closed the door, however, when the key grated in the lock.

Being a gentleman of keen susceptibilities, Mr. Prouting felt this blow severely. So severely, that he was obliged to have recourse to a glass of his lord's madeira. Was ever such a monstrous indignity? With what object was he locked out? What did that brass-bound box contain? Who was Antonio? What was his trade? What was he going to do with those wicked-looking tools? What, in short, was the mystery?

Now the one thing that Mr. Prouting loathed was a mystery. A sealed letter, a conversation in a foreign tongue, a locked door, were his favourite aversions. Was it not his chartered right to hear everything, to see everything, to know my lord's business at least as well as my lord knew it himself, if not better? Words are weak to express Mr. Prouting's disgust when he found himself locked out on the present occasion.

But a truly great soul is not easily daunted; and the greatness of Mr. Prouting's soul led him, after a few minutes' consideration, to squat down upon his heels before the door of the saloon, and apply his eye to the keyhole. For not only had experience taught him that a turned key leaves a sure field for observation, but foresight and the natural bent of an enquiring mind had led him to place the centre table of the saloon, and the chair that his master usually occupied, well within range of the keyhole. So to arrange the furniture on arriving at a fresh hotel was Mr. Prouting's invariable custom; and in some of his former situations, it had been the means of procuring him much legitimate entertainment. Not so, however, during the eighteen months that he had served

his present master. In Lord Brackenbury's simple and solitary way of life, there was in fact nothing to observe. At home, he hunted, shot, and amused himself less than any of his neighbours; went very little into society; hated London; spent his evenings for the most part in his library; and was mainly given to long walks with no other companion than his dog, his book, or his gun. Abroad, he had drifted from Paris to Cannes, from Cannes to Nice, from Nice to Genoa, in just the same humdrum fashion. He made no acquaintances, avoided the people he knew, and as soon as he found himself within reach of the coast, instead of his usual solitary rambles, lived half his time drifting about in an open boat. He did not even spend his money freely. Not that he was either poor or miserly, but apparently because he took too little interest in the things that travellers usually covet. A more uninteresting and a more unprofitable master, from Mr. Prouting's point of view, it would have been difficult to find. Between the Land's End and Berwick-upon-Tweed. He would wear the same old boating suit for two years, and was worth nothing to his valet in the way of perquisites. He had not even any secrets for Mr. Prouting to find out—neither debts, billets-doux, nor complications of any kind. His private correspondence was of the most common-place description, and consisted of a few lines now and then to his steward, his lawyer, or his younger brother, and a letter once a week to his affianced bride.

To-day, then, after a year and a half of insufferable monotony, Mr. Prouting scented a mystery.

What he first saw on putting his eye to the keyhole was Lord Brackenbury standing by the table with his back towards the door; the workman sitting opposite; the brass-bound coffer between them. Lord Brackenbury had apparently just unlocked the coffer, and was in the act of taking out the contents of the first tray. One by one, he lifted the jewels from their velvet bed and laid them before Antonio on the table. One by one, he emptied and removed each tray in succession. Mr. Prouting gasped for breath as his eye caught the glitter of the diamonds.

Antonio then took a bracelet from the heap, and his little magnifying glass from his waistcoat pocket; selected a delicate little pair of steel forceps from among his tools, screwed the glass into his right eye, and proceeded very rapidly to bend and cut asunder the silver setting which held the stones together.

Mr. Prouting watched them drop out upon the table; saw Lord Brackenbury count them and Antonio divide them into three little heaps, sorting them apparently according to their size. This done, another and another jewel was subjected to the same process; the workman performing his task with surprising dexterity,

waveless, palpitating, melting into a golden haze on the horizon, the blue and dreamy sea.

"It would not be such a disagreeable world, after all, if there were no human beings in it!" muttered Lord Brackenbury.

(To be continued.)

SKETCHES IN THE HUNTING-FIELD

No. III.—THE FINISH

FINIS CORONAT OPUS.—An end must come to everything however pleasurable. There is something sad about the end of anything, even though, as a modern divine of excellent knowledge and wisdom has observed, it be the end of a period of sorrow and anxiety. Still there is an exception to all rules, and there is nothing sad about the end of a run with foxhounds, *i.e.*, if the run has been a good one and the *finale* a satisfactory kill. Those who are in at the death are perfectly happy, and the stragglers by no means regret that they have not been left further behind. In fact all concerned, riders, horses, and hounds, the fox alone excepted, are more than contented that the end has come.

Our illustration—"The Finish"—is the last of three "Sketches in the Hunting Field," of which "The Meet" and "The Rivals" were the two former, and the same chief characters, to whom at the outset we ventured to give "fancy" names, appear in each of the series. In "The Meet" Miss Diana Dashington and her grey were somewhat in the background, while Miss Florence Harkaway on her bay was conspicuous, as she chatted with the Hon. Charlie Middleton, a gallant Captain in the Guards, Master of the Gorsington Hounds, and already designated as one of the future M.P.'s for his county; and withal credited with being on the look out for a wife who would appreciate him and his sporting tastes, and not only this, but be able also to hold her own with the best across country. In "The Rivals" Miss Diana and Miss Florence were seen neck and neck taking a bank with low post and rails on the top of it, at the very tail of the hounds, with Dick Bullfinch a little to the left of them, and doubtless the handsome young M. F. H. handy, watching their prowess with admiration, and perhaps vowing a mental vow that if either can fairly claim the "brush" at the finish, he will endeavour to make his bride. Whichever it may be, he probably is not altogether devoid of a comfortable consciousness, and even assurance, that his task will not be a very difficult one.

Conscious, too, were the fair Rivals that something more than winning the brush might be the result of that day's run; so they hold on their line, each fearful of losing sight of the other; no obstacle too big to daunt them, ditch, bank, bullfinches, hurdles, posts and rails, and nasty doubles being taken in their turn without flinching—*nec mora, nec requies*—there is no taking a quiet pull at their nags, no husbanding of resources; it is a ride for life, or let us say for love. But though fast their pace, and they continue to hold their place at the head of affairs, they have not distanced the field. The huntsman and whips are fairly with their hounds, and so is the M.F.H. determined not to lose sight of the plucky equestriennes. And now the end is drawing near; but not before the bay and grey are showing signs of having had enough of it, the bay especially, who is not so seasoned an animal as the grey, becoming slower every stride, and, indeed, experiencing the beginning of difficulties which neither the delicately though efficiently applied whip of Miss Florence or the half-concealed silver spur can overcome.

Reynard is now espied only two fields ahead, dragging his slow length along, and in less than five minutes the hounds race from scent to view, and pull him down beside a small wood for which he had been heading—a gallant fox of the good old sort, before "forerunners" were imported to keep the game alive—who had led a straight and merry chase of an hour and twenty minutes without a check to speak of, and such an one as but few hunting men or women have witnessed during the present heart-breaking season. The grey was the first into the field of death, but the bay, who had gradually lost his place, blundered somewhat at an awkward gap, and Miss Diana got a clear lead of a hundred yards or more, which she further improved before the fox was pulled down almost under her very eye. She had actually stopped for a minute or so before the huntsman, next up, was out of his saddle; then followed the whips and the Hon. Charlie, side by side with Miss Florence, who received rather ungraciously his kindly-meant compliments, and retired somewhat apart to chat with young Squire Royton, Colonel Rasper, and others, who had come up.

The huntsman by this time had got the fox from the hounds, his pads are in his pocket, his head in his hand, and his remains have been broken up, and the hounds are resting, or rolling themselves, as is their wont, or quarrelling over a few remnants of the luckless varmint. But note the Hon. Captain Charlie Middleton, M.F.H., is on his feet, cap in hand, tendering to Miss Diana Dashington the *spolia opima* of the chase, the brush, which is fairly hers by right as well as by courtesy. Whether at the same moment he tendered anything else, by word or look, we cannot say. The whip, holding his horse hard by, evidently has his eyes and ears open, and so, too, apparently has an inquisitive hound, which is holding up a peering and intelligent face.

Most graciously, and with smiles, blushes, and thanks profuse, Miss Dashington accepts the brush, and, as far as we know, all else (if anything) offered with it. *Palmam que meruit ferat*—the brush in question is very likely to become an historic one, an object of reverence, and an heirloom in a certain family. Miss Florence, though but a few yards off, is, or appears to be, unconscious of the little scene enacted. She has our sincerest sympathies anyhow, and earnest hopes that she may win a good and gallant husband, every way as desirable as the Honourable Charlie.

BURLESQUE PAST AND PRESENT

A HANDSOME set of volumes recently issued by Mr. Samuel French, the dramatic publisher in the Strand, is strikingly suggestive of the change that has come over the spirit of at least one variety of the drama during the last quarter of a century. The work alluded to is "The Extravanzas of J. R. Planché." The date of the first of these, *Success; or, a Hit If You Like It*, performed at the Adelphi, is 1825; of the last, written for the German Reeds, 1871—a period embracing forty-six years, during which this species of composition rose, declined, and fell into decay. Planché's first attempt, however, goes back to a yet earlier date. This was a trifle, written in imitation of the old burlesque, *Bombastes Furioso*, and entitled *Amoroso, King of Little Britain*, brought out at Drury Lane in 1818, but which he has not considered worthy to be reprinted.

Burlesque or travestie is one of the most ancient forms of the drama, and has the honour of reckoning Aristophanes amongst its parents. During the last century it occasionally employed the pens of Fielding and Sheridan and of Henry Carey; but the number of such works is very small, a little of this kind of entertainment evidently went a long way with our ancestors, who preferred the solid beef and pudding of tragedy and comedy to such light kickshaws.

When Planché began to write, as the numerous minor theatres that were springing up year after year were prohibited by the patents of Drury Lane and Covent Garden from performing the legitimate drama, a new style of entertainment became necessary. Hence arose the melodrama, domestic drama, extravaganza, &c., which

were all licensed under the title of burlettas, and each was compelled to contain at least five pieces of vocal music in each act. Thus it is that we find songs and duets thrust in by the head and shoulders in such *mal-à-propos* situations in the dramas of this period.

This new demand brought a number of new writers to the fore, but Planché—and Charles Dance, who was his *collaborateur* in all his early works—may claim to be the first who naturalised the extravaganza, and rendered it a successful and permanent dramatic institution in this country. A visit to Paris made Planché acquainted with those, until then, peculiar forms of the French drama, the *Revue* and the *Folie*, and he became ambitious to imitate them. Fielding's "Pasquin," "Historical Register," &c., were early specimens of such satirical skits upon the passing events of the day as are the subjects of the *Revue*, and classical myth and legendary story had already been displayed from a grotesque point of view in *Midas*, *Chronophotonthologos*, and one or two other old burlesques; but it was reserved for Planché to graft upon the coarseness of English wit the elegance and refinement of French *esprit*.

Mr. Buckstone's *Ascent of Mount Parnassus*, written to initiate his management of the Haymarket; *The Camp at the Olympic*, which introduced Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan as managers at that theatre; while *Mr. Buckstone's Voyage Round the Globe*, are excellent imitations of the *Revue*. In *Olympic Revels* and *Olympic Devils*, *The Golden Fleece*, *Theseus and Ariadne*, &c., he gave the comic side of the old classical myths with a delicacy unknown to his predecessors.

But his chief triumphs were won in a field until then unexplored by English playwrights—the fairy lore of France, as it is found in the pages of Perrault and the Countess d'Aulnoy. Here was a mine of wealth as yet unworked in this country ready to his hand. But such an innovation upon the subjects that had hitherto been solely resorted to for burlesque and extravaganza, "The Arabian Nights," "The Tales of the Genii," Nursery Rhymes, Lempière's Dictionary, was regarded with much misgiving, and a few days before the production of the first of these, and one of the most charming, *Riquet with the Tuft*, the author was summoned by Madame Vestris to a cabinet council, in which it was seriously debated whether, then, at the eleventh hour, it would not be better to fall back upon one of the old classical favourites than to risk an experiment. These exquisite fairy tales, so full of poetry and of wisdom, have now been worn to death, but no Englishman has ever touched them with the same charm and refinement as Planché has. In his hands they never degenerate into nonsense, only that which is mean and ignoble is burlesqued, and although every character is humorously treated, no beautiful thought or creation is held up to ridicule, or to the laughter of coarse cynicism; street slang is never called in to eke out the shortness of wit, and when puns are introduced—and that is not too frequently—they are *real* puns appropriate to the situation, and not mere word torturings to which the programme should furnish keys, as being otherwise not understandable. What tenderness and poetic beauty there are underlying the comic phases of Riquet, his deformity becomes even pathetic in his love scene with the Princess, and yet the spirit and the humour never flags! Another charming piece is the *Sleeping Beauty*; the picture of the slumbering Court is a really fine bit of descriptive poetry:—

The porter in his arm-chair dozing sits,
The cooks are nodding o'er their loaded spits;
Yeomen in ranks in the grand chamber snore,
The pages snooze upon the matted floor;
Ladies and lords in waiting, footmen, grooms,
Lie strewn like rushes all about the rooms;
The dogs are curled up underneath the tables,
The horses are all fast within the stables,
The lady's lot the very fruit-tree's share,
I gathered as I passed a sleepy pear.

Equally admirable are *The Fair One with the Golden Locks* and *The Invisible Prince*. But it is almost invidious to emphasise two or three among so excellent a collection. And for what glorious *artistes* he wrote! There were James Bland; whom he justly styles "the king of extravaganza;" Charles Mathews and Frank Matthews, Harley, Hudson, Miss P. Horton, Mrs. Honey, Mrs. Frank Matthews; and above all Madame Vestris, of whom he says that since her time "no one has ever appeared possessing that peculiar combination of personal attraction, professional ability, and refined taste." These were but the cream of a company the skimmed milk of which would now be thought excellent. In *The Yellow Dwarf* he had the assistance of one of the greatest dramatic geniuses of our generation—Robson, who elevated extravaganza to tragedy. "His delivery," says the author, "of the lines, slightly parodied, from the wail of Othello over the dead body of Desdemona, moved Thackeray, 'albeit unmoved to the melting mood,' almost to tears. 'This is not a burlesque,' he exclaimed; 'it is an idyl!'" Planché was so fortunate as to devote himself to a style of composition exactly suited to the histrionic strength of his time.

Another charming writer in the same field, too soon lost to us, was Robert Brough. Mr. Byron struck out a path for himself, and in burlesques upon the old melodramas and popular operas did more by his grotesque satire to sweep away the stilted style and those conventionalities which time had rendered absurd and obsolete, and to bring into favour a natural and unexaggerated style of acting, than any other writer of the day. And in this he did good service; but he and his imitators produced so fast, that by-and-by all such subjects were exhausted, and even Lempière and the Countess d'Aulnoy used up. Then the heroic characters of history and poetry were appropriated, and not with that delicate and reverent treatment which is so excellent a characteristic of Planché's extravanzas, in which the heroic and the beautiful are never vulgarised; in place of the refined and sprightly music, varied by an occasional popular air, which Vestris and Mathews sang, we had concert hall ditties and breakdowns, atrocious puns bristled in every line, and no slang was considered too pronounced to be inadmissible; until there was nothing too high or too low, too beautiful or too horrible, for the pen of the burlesque writer.

Having exhausted the ridiculous side of the stage, the legitimate and the ideal were next attacked, and every actor and every play that became popular, however excellent and elevating they might be, were immediately travestied and brought down to the level of the gutter. So that it became almost impossible to witness any performance that rose above the commonplace without associating with it some vulgar and sordid image of burlesque. And the effects of this satire were not confined to the audience, they extended to the actors, whose efforts were often chilled by the fear of ridicule.

A notable exception to this school is Mr. Gilbert. In his hands the fairy extravaganza of Planché has been developed into a form of much greater pretension, the fairy comedy. In poetic expression, depth of feeling, and delineation of character, *The Palace of Truth* far exceeds, and in delicacy of wit quite equals, any production of the elder master. Planché touched only the follies of the age, and that lightly and laughingly; Gilbert has lashed both folly and vice with a whip of steel; yet his cynicism is only for the shams of the world, it never falls upon anything that is noble and truthful.

Burlesque has been killed partly by its own extreme license, partly by the great falling-off in the *artistes*, and partly by the new favourite Opera Bouffe. For, although it still flourishes in one theatre, it is now as out of date as the old melodrama it once so felicitously ridiculed.

H. BARTON BAKER



COLERIDGE AND CLEVEDON.—Admirers of Coleridge will probably be glad to learn that the hill at the back of Coleridge's cottage, whence there is a splendid view both over the adjacent parts of Somerset and also over the Bristol Channel, is to be set apart as a garden. It was on this hill, and overlooking this lovely scene of field and sea, that the poet composed several of his most beautiful pieces and sonnets.

THE BRITISH LAND COMPANY.—The twenty-fourth annual meeting of this Association will be held at Cannon Street Hotel on the 27th of February.

THE SCARCITY OF WINTER BIRDS.—The winter of 1879-80 will be remembered for the scarcity of fieldfares, redwings, and other customary visitants from the North. The reason for this scarcity does not seem to be far to seek. Scientists tell us that there is no such thing as cold; only relative degrees of absence of heat. Now, as the "absence of heat" in France has been greater than in England, so in some weeks England has compared at a disadvantage with Sweden and Norway. Birds have found no increase of heat in their southward flight. Numbers, doubtless, have persisted on their journey; many others have turned back, only a forlorn hope has struggled on to reach the grey rocks of our northern coasts, and find the cold of Siberia within a moderate parallel of the temperate zone. At Christmastide in Christiania, the capital of Norway, the temperature was, we have been informed, several degrees warmer than in London.

FISHING.—The season has now been "open" for three weeks, but sport has been indifferent. The rivers are now rising, but they have been very low. Salmon disease is still very prevalent. Two bull trout were recently caught in the Thames close by Waterloo Bridge.

PROMISES OF A FRUIT YEAR.—Christmas on a Thursday promises a good fruit year, and so should a wasp on the wing in February, as was seen in Scotland a few days since. Last year wasps were very scarce, and so was fruit.

THE DEVON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—This Society has been fortunate in securing as its President the Duke of Somerset, a nobleman whose experience and recollections of agricultural progress is almost unsurpassed, and who only six weeks ago published a notable political work showing that age had in no wise diminished his interest in, or appreciation of, popular and passing events.

SHEEP DISEASE.—The "bane" or "fluke" disease to which we have recently alluded in this column appears, from the fresh accounts which every day brings in, to approach the importance of a national calamity. In the Midland and Western counties the loss has been greatest, but the disease is not unknown in any but the hilliest parts of the country. To put the number of sheep which have died of fluke since the beginning of the year at 100,000 would certainly be a minimum estimate, for in Somersetshire alone there have been 50,000 deaths reported in two months. In Warwickshire, Oxfordshire, and Gloucestershire at least equal losses have been sustained. In Kent we have heard of 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per head being made for the dead sheep; but in the West 3s. 6d. to 5s. is a more usual price. Taking 6s. as an average price obtained in the country, this is a loss of something like 90 per cent. to the stock-owning farmer.

CATTLE DISEASE.—It is some slight satisfaction to be able to place after the above paragraph a note on the complete success of Government regulations for extirpating cattle disease. What croakers said would take ten years to do has been practically effected in less than two. The vigilant watch kept at the ports, the embargo laid on cattle from infected countries, and the excellence of the Privy Council regulations are the causes to which we must attribute the cessation of the scourge.

CHERTSEY CATTLE FAIR.—This important early fair was well attended, and there was a good show of animals. Steers, heifers, and calves fetched low prices, dairying cows in full milk rather better rates, but were not at all dear. Heavy draught horses were easily sold, but inferior animals could not be disposed of. The pigs were in fair request, and fetched a fair price. The prevalence of sheep-rot rendered the show of ewes, &c., extremely poor.

THE AGE OF SHOW CATTLE.—The Highland and Agricultural Society have decided that the dates of calving of cattle exhibited at their shows shall be calculated from the 1st of December, instead of from the 1st of January, but that this alteration shall not commence before the Stirling Show in 1881. It is a question whether the Royal Agricultural Society of England would not be acting wisely in adopting the same date as their friends across the Border. The present date, 1st July, is extremely late.

HONEY.—From a statement in an American agricultural paper it would appear that a peculiar dark and heavy honey, which now and then finds its way to market, is the product of the humble bee. This honey remains limpid much longer than ordinary honey, is of a milder flavour, and to many persons is said to be particularly palatable and pleasant in taste.

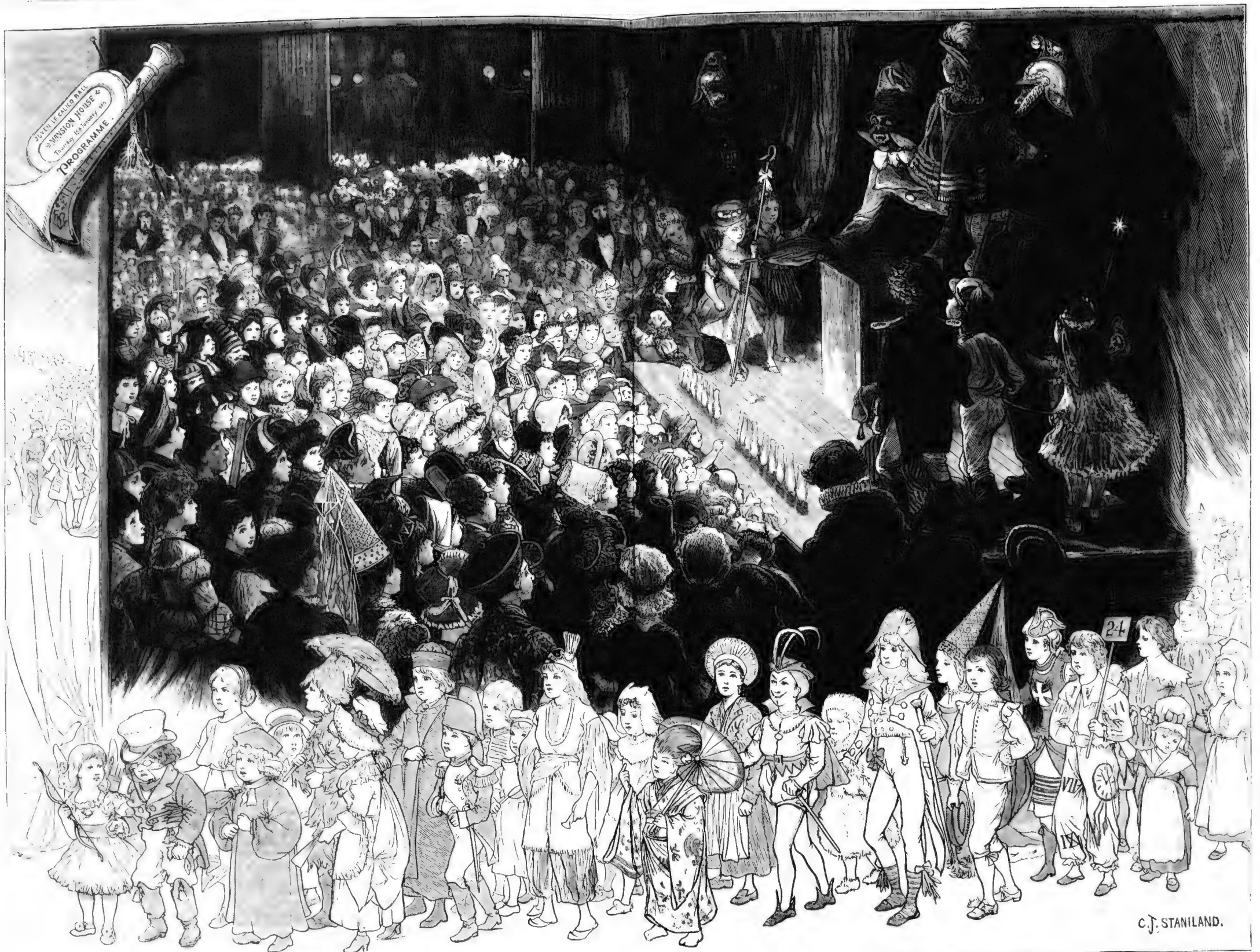
THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—This good old society needs at the present time a special amount of support. Owing to the severe distress prevailing among agriculturists eighty new pensioners are to be admitted at the election of the 16th of June, on which occasion we hope that the chairman will be able to announce a material increase in the amount of subscriptions and gifts.

THE DISTRESS IN THE WEST OF IRELAND

THE Dean of Clifden, before going out in the morning, takes the precaution to turn all his cash available for charitable purposes into bronze coinage. He is always surrounded by a crowd of children during his travels; he gives to each a few pence, well knowing the state of the home larder in each case. The little "Patlanders," as he calls them, are never "sent empty away," and a kind word always accompanies the little gift.

The nearest station to Clifden is at Galway, a distance of about forty miles, and this journey must be accomplished on an outside car. I saw a passenger take his departure one morning for America. A crowd of his friends came to wish him "God speed," many of them envying him his good luck in being able to get off to the land of plenty. He shouted at the top of his voice, "God bless poor old Ireland!" all along the street, and the women wailed in their piteous manner, running after the car as fast as they could.

Respectable people, desperately poor at all times, but still able to exist without charitable help, are now reduced to begging for the means of keeping body and soul together. While in the little Post Office one Saturday evening an old man's face, haggard and famine-stricken, appeared at the door. The poor old fellow asked the Postmaster, the tears running down his face, for a little help. "He was a basket maker, I was told, and earned fourpence a day. His aged wife was dying of consumption in a wretched hovel a few yards



A CHILDREN'S FANCY DRESS BALL AT THE MANSION HOUSE

from where we stood. I saw the place, it was miserable in the extreme, standing in a deep hollow, surrounded by wet swampy ground.

I had heard of an evicted family living under a cart upturned against an old wall, and went in search of this improvised dwelling and its inmates. I found, however, that they had been reinstated in their old home. We saw the mother sitting in a cabin entirely devoid of anything in the shape of furniture, nursing an idiot child. She had a look of utter despair on her face.

Close at hand was the hut depicted in the sketch, shaped like a beehive. It was tenanted by a family of four or five persons, who had lived there for eighteen months. The height inside could not have been more than three feet in the highest part. What little furniture they had, a clothes-chest (empty of clothes), and two or three other trifles were outside. The sea washed almost to the hole, about two feet high, which was the entrance. At night the family could merely crawl in and nestle among the straw and seaweed which were their only bed. The eldest daughter, a girl of eighteen, had died here a few months before. What a scene for dying eyes to close on! The poor creatures were respectably and neatly dressed, though how they managed to keep up personal cleanliness was to me a mystery. A few hundred yards further on we came across the hut of a poor fisherman, who had passed forty years of his life on a hole burrowed in the side of a hill. The inside dimensions were only large enough to admit the body of this wretched hermit.

J. R. BROWN



"DAIREEN," by F. Frankfort Moore (Smith and Elder).—Mr. Moore deserves ample credit for his power of invention. Rarely have we met with a novel so full of incident, and one which at the same time can by no possible means be construed into a "sensation" work. The tone is healthy, the dialogues bright and sparkling, the characters genial and life-like, and the whole story, if we except the improbable rescue of the shipwrecked traveller, just the every-day experiences of life told by a cultured actor in its busiest scenes. The impoverished "Irish King" is an amusing sketch, though we must confess to a feeling of irritation at the laboured manner in which Mr. Moore endeavours, and that not too successfully, to reproduce in English characters the brogue and the idioms of Munster. Daireen, the petted yet not spoiled child of a doting father, is a most lovable character. Her parent, too, is a powerfully-drawn man. Glaston, the aesthetically-inclined son of a Colonial Bishop, is a life-like specimen of the highly cultured modern school—a man whose soul has been educated to the standard of Old Blue Nankin. The Special Correspondent is an unusually favourable type of a class which does not count in its ranks men of the stamp here depicted. It is possible that the race is now being "educated" to a higher standard; but we opine that few *chaperones* would care to see their charges mix on terms of intimacy with these self-depicted heroes of modern warfare. The book is eminently readable.

We can scarcely say the same for "Called to the Rescue," by Anna Drury (Bentley and Son). It has been our lot to wade through many thousand leagues of printed matter, good, bad, and indifferent, and even in the worst attempts at novel-writing we have generally been enabled to extract a few grains of good seed indicative of a better harvest in some coming year. In "Called to the Rescue" we have found none of these things. Good resolutions, steady perseverance, a kindly disposition have all been swept away by the perusal, or rather attempted perusal, of these weary volumes. Miss Drury's *forte* is not novel-writing.

"Sir John" (Hurst and Blackett) is a charming little novel. The author has studied life thoroughly, and has as thoroughly succeeded in reproducing her studies. Catherine, the affianced love of the poor sailor, who throws him over for the wealthy baronet, is a veritable Becky Sharpe, though she scarcely possesses the powers of attraction of Thackeray's heroine. The tale of homely Scotch life is pleasantly told, and none the less truly depicted are the scenes in wealthier London. The selfish old baronet, the worldly clergyman, ever ready to pour verses into the ears of sympathetic damsels, the honest, sweet-tempered niece, and the straightforward cousin who wins her love, are all clearly drawn, carefully thought-out characters. The author has evidently bestowed much time and labour on the book; there is nothing slipshod in it from beginning to end, and she has achieved what she deserves—success.

Mr. Charles Quentin is an author of a certain status; at intervals he casts upon the world novels of various types, all fringing the sensational; but in "Through the Storm" he has given us one of worst specimens of a sensation novel it has been our fortune to meet for some time. The hero, a despicable young artist, without one redeeming feature in face and character, meanness and black-guardism stamped indelibly on his manners and his person, without even the outward appearance of a gentleman, contrives on two occasions to entrap guileless girls into secret marriages, and then endeavours to induce them to sacrifice their virtue in order that his expensive tastes may be gratified by their wealthy lovers. The subsidiary hero is a dreamy Communist, an Englishman, who sinks his insular pride, and joins the *canaille* of Paris in the destruction of the fairest city of the world. We have a vague idea that this scoundrel Clinton is intended to be a god-like personage; his attempts to seduce Nellie (the loyal wife of the miserable Gerald Mar) under the guise of religion are on a par with his impassioned appeals on behalf of King Mob against King Law. A novel which has for its heroes Communists and seducers is not redeemed by skilful sketches of weak though loyal women. Mr. Quentin draws his women with much tenderness and good feeling; he is capable of writing a far better work than this, and we regret that this should have gone forth under the protection of his name.



KENT is such a lovely county that one does not need Pickwickiana to make a walking tour through its hop gardens and cheery villages thoroughly enjoyable. Nevertheless we are grateful to Mr. Thomas Frost for his "In Kent with Charles Dickens" (Tinsley Bros.). He gives us a little too much, perhaps, of Pip at Gravesend, and the love-lorn Tupman at Cobham, and David Copperfield and Edwin Drood at Rochester; but he also reminds us how much quaint old-world flavour there still is even in such a Cockneyified district as Thanet. Of course, he is lucky, as such writers always are. Thus, at Bossenden Wood he meets an eye-witness of the strange John Thom or Sir W. Courtenay tragedy (a history which shows that the labourer forty years ago had got very little ahead of the Middle Ages); at Rainham he foregoeth with a tramp who has a real grievance against the Game Laws; at Margate he lodges with an old smuggler, one of whose tales he recasts into an imitation of the tales in "Pickwick." To our thinking, these tales of his spoil what would otherwise have been an interesting *vade-mecum* for a country too generally assumed to be commonplace. Another of Mr. Frost's weaknesses is the use of fine phrases; "a son of Crispin," "the picotian weed," and such like are unworthy the man who can enjoy

the queer old print of "the stopper stopped," and knows the difference between the brave "Men of Kent," who stood against Norman William in Swanscombe Wood, and the poorer spirited "Kentish men" who lived east of the Medway.

Those who think it quite a simple matter to guard house or church against lightning should read Mr. Richard Anderson's "Lightning Conductors: their History, Nature, and Mode of Application" (Spon, Charing Cross and New York).—They will find that an insufficient conductor, or one of which the earth-contact is into dry rubbish or into an earthenware (i.e., non-conducting) drain-pipe, instead of into water or moist earth, is worse than useless. The pipe, instead of into water or moist earth, is worse than useless. The number of public buildings which have been struck, in spite of their being provided with "common conductors," makes Mr. Anderson's list quite alarming. No conductor should be insulated from the building; and to ensure safety against possible lateral discharges of electricity, not only should conductors project from the elevated points, but the chief angles should also be outlined with conducting wire, the making of which has been perfected in the manufacture of wire-cables. Mr. Anderson gives a diagram of a barn which was set on fire in spite of a good lightning-rod, because the vapour from the hay formed a path along which a lateral flash travelled. The earth-connection, however, is the all-important thing: "the alpha and omega of lightning protection." Mr. Anderson notes the wholly unprotected state of some of our finest buildings, e.g., St. George's Chapel, the Belfry Tower at Windsor, and a good many cathedrals. Conductors, however, he argues, are of little use without competent inspectors. The historical part of the book is very complete, taking us from Franklin's various predecessors to Sir W. Snow Harris, and from him to the latest inventors in France and America, and to Mr. R. S. Newall of Gateshead among ourselves.

"Anglers' Evenings: Papers by Members of the Manchester Anglers' Association" (Heywood, Manchester; Simpkin, Marshall and Co., London), deal with a variety of subjects. There is a very pleasant account of a fishing trip to Norway by the President, Colonel Mawson, telling not only about trout, but about rocks from 2,000 to 5,000 feet high, rising sheer out of water deep enough to float the biggest ship in the world. There are notes on Sutherland, and on the Derbyshire Wye and the Wensleydale Yore (we think we must visit Middleham Shawl and Aysgarth Falls), and on sea-fishing off the Isle of Man. There is a lively essay by Mr. F. J. Faraday on "The Mind of Fishes," which must not be judged of by their actions, for what could men's minds do for them were their bodies cased up in sacks? There is also "An Intercepted Letter" from an angler's (unsympathising) wife, describing a wet week in a Highland inn; and there are several pieces of poetry on which we would rather not pass an opinion. Mr. E. Corbett's "Angling in the Irwell" tells how, about 1819, there used to be shoals of gudgeon at the New Bailey (now Albert) Bridge. By and by gas tar killed them, as it killed the famous Warrington salmon. Mr. Corbett has seen the river so covered with gas tar that no real water-surface was visible. When gas tar ceased to be unsaleable the river was less polluted, and the fish began to show—amongst them the "graining" (*Leuciscus Lancastriensis*). Much, however, remains to be done. Cotton waste and soap refuse are now used up; but dyes and metallic and chemical refuse, ashes, and above all sewage, are still thrown in. The waste of sewage Mr. Corbett estimates at a million a year. The Irwell scenery is as beautiful as ever; but what a century ago was a picturesque river-way is now an open drain. Still Mr. Corbett is hopeful—much more hopeful than Mr. Ruskin.

It is enough to say that the fresh instalment of "Conversations with Distinguished Persons During the Second Empire, by the late Nassau William Senior" (Hurst and Blackett), is at least as interesting as the two volumes published in 1878. Everybody will regret to hear that nothing more remains to be published except the Egyptian and Algerian journals. In 1863 began the illness which terminated fatally a year later. We cannot quite agree with Mrs. Simpson in lamenting that there is in these volumes so little of her father's political opinions. She quotes from Bacon to the effect that "the honourablest part of Talk is to give the occasion." This Mr. Senior certainly does; his deliberate way with these Frenchmen is as amusing as their ready response to his questions. One sometimes wonders whether they knew he was "takin' notes," and whether Englishmen or Americans would have talked as freely. He lets us see what he thought on most subjects; but his chief aim is to set before us the thoughts of others—to show us France as it was under Napoleon III., not from one point of view only, but from many; just as if in the multitude of counsellors was to be found not wisdom, perhaps, but truth. With this view he became temporary Boswell to all the leading men in French society, discussing the clergy with Count Kergolay, Napoleon's designs on Catalonia with Corcelle, the *Coup d'Etat* with Odillon Barrot, the Italian war with Changarnier, the Crimean War with Randon, and the Carbonari with A. B. C., one of the very few still surviving (and therefore unnamed) interlocutors. Among the other talkers are Lamartine, Cousin, Guizot, Thiers, Beaumont, Lord Clyde, Zamoyski, Trochu, Renan, Drouyn de l'Huys, Slidell and other Americans, and Madame Cornu, playfellow of Louis Napoleon in his boyhood. Throughout the volumes we are reminded of "quot homines tot sententiae." On such a surface matter, for instance, as Louis Napoleon's courage, we find Changarnier denying it *in toto*; "he showed the white feather both at Strasburg and Boulogne; at Magenta he never crossed the Ticino, at Solferino he never moved nor gave an order, but smoked fifty-three cigars; and one of the Swiss Guard, wrote to his mother, 'Don't be afraid, I'm with him,' and therefore out of danger." On the other hand Lord Clyde heard from Vinois that at Magenta the Emperor was under fire for some time, and calmly said, "At the worst *nous mourrons en soldat*," while at Solferino the danger was even greater. Montalembert's opinion of his countrymen is worth quoting—"they almost make me a misanthrope. They must be governed only through their bad or their servile passions. They are hounds. They enjoy nothing but a hunt, and respect nothing but a whip." Mrs. Simpson's travel notes are helpful; we wish she had also given an index of names.

"The Reader's Handbook of Allusions, References, Plots, and Stories," by the Rev. E. Cobham Brewer, LL.D. (Chatto and Windus), meets a want which nearly every one, even of the thoroughly educated, must often have felt. It would, indeed, require a colossal memory to dispense with the less commonplace parts of Dr. Brewer's compilation. We should like to know, for instance, how many Oxford and Cambridge M.A.'s know anything of Julius Bertram, whose forgery of Richard of Cirencester's *De Situ Britanniae* was exposed, we are told, by J. E. Mayor, and is commented on (some of us remember) in Mr. Hill Burton's "Scotland?" Of course there are omissions, though the author of "The Guide to Science" has gained a title for thoroughness. The analyses of popular poems, plays, and novels, will help to supply gaps in early reading; while references like "Citizen-King, i.e., Louis Philippe," will enable the rising generation to understand allusions which for us need no explanation. Such a mixture of the trite and the recondite has rarely been seen. Tarquin and Lake Regillus every schoolboy ought to know all about; but Scogan's jest, and the miracle by which St. John of Beverley assured Athelstan of the lordship of Scotland, will be new to most readers, and will make them feel that Dr. Brewer has skimmed the cream of many volumes of *Notes and Queries*.

Into 460 small octavo pages Messrs. Oliver and Boyd have compressed a vast amount of information about the geography of the world. Their "Pronouncing Gazetteer, Descriptive and Statistical,

with Etymological Notices," seems to us as complete as such a compendium can be. True, it omits Lisdoonvarna, the Irish Harrogate, to which Dublin doctors are always anxious to tempt would-be absentees; nor does it notice Hinba, which the *Cornhill* tells us is more interesting than Iona. But these out-of-the-way places may reasonably be left to the tourist. We must, however, protest against the omission of Minster in Thanet from the same page which gives Milton of Dunifave, and Millerhill, Milnathort, and other Scotch villages. The work is brought down to the latest date, and gives Ulundi, Rorke's Drift, &c. The price is wonderfully low, 5s., or 6s. 6d. with the Atlas of thirty-two very clear double-page maps.

"London Society at Home," by George Du Maurier (Bradbury, Agnew, and Co.).—Here we have a reproduction from *Punch* of upwards of sixty of this favourite artist's sketches. Everybody has probably seen them before, as they appeared weekly; and yet everybody will be pleased to see them again in this handsome volume. It is just the book for the drawing-room table when conversation flags, or, better still, when an affectionate pair desire to withdraw themselves somewhat from the rest of the company. Fashionable society is somewhat unmercifully satirised in these pages, and yet it will laugh merrily enough at its own mimic reflection. The title which Mr. Du Maurier has chosen compelled him to restrict himself to the sayings and doings of "the Upper Ten," otherwise a selection from the multitude of other drawings with which he has for years past enlivened the pages of *Punch* would have lent a little more diversity to what is nevertheless a most entertaining tome.

In "The Early Teutonic, Italian, and French Masters" (Chatto and Windus), Mr. A. H. Keane, M.A., has given us a well-chosen selection from the series of "Mediaeval and Modern Art and Artists" which, under the able editorship of Dr. Dohme, the well-known librarian of Emperor William, has attracted so much attention in Teutonic Art circles,—each epoch, and, indeed, in many cases each artist, being treated by a specialist well versed in his particular style and works. Of course Mr. Keane's book is in no way a complete translation, as such a ponderous undertaking does not come within the scope of the work, but it nevertheless gives an admirable summary of the rise and development of Teutonic Art from the time of Einhart, through the various generations of the Minster builders, that hardworking fraternity to which Gothic Art owes so much, to St. Bernard of Hildesheim, Martin Schongauer, the numerous "Little Masters," and Albert Dürer. Branching off to the early Flemish and Dutch masters, Mr. Keane begins at once with the Brothers van Eyck, and leads the reader through Van Leyden, Quentin Matsys, and Terboch, as our old friend Terburg is now designated. In the chapters devoted to the above masters, the chief characteristics of each are depicted and brought to the front manifestly by loving hands, and will prove of the highest interest to all those who care for the staid, matter-of-fact, and intensely realistic Art productions of the northern painters; but when we come to the warmer and more imaginative idealism of the Southern nations, the subject is hardly as sympathetically treated; ideas seem to flow more slowly, and Vasari, that versatile artist and biographer, is freely drawn upon. Masaccio and Lippi are fairly dealt with, but Sandro Botticelli, the darling of the Florentines, meets with comparatively short shrift, though more space is certainly devoted to Mantegna, Fra Bartolommeo, and Andrea del Sarto. Of the French school, Poussin, Le Brun, his great rival, Mignard, and Claude Lorraine are given. The book is admirably and bountifully illustrated, and is a true *edition de luxe*, but, apart from this, deserves the attention of all art students, and is by no means too dry or technical for the general reader.

"The Year's Art," by Marcus B. Huish, LL.B. (Macmillan), as the new Art reference book is called, contains valuable information concerning the London and provincial museums, Art galleries, clubs, societies, charities, and sales of the past year. After a summary of the interesting and complicated copyright question, it finally winds up with an artists' directory, in which we are sorry to see that Mr. Joseph Nash, whose address is correctly stated, is spoken of as "the late." The editor has probably confused him with his father, who died recently. The book will be an acquisition to those who have difficulty in ascertaining the "sending-in" time of the various galleries, and its general information will be useful and interesting to anybody connected with or taking an interest in Art.

BABY OUT-BOARDERS.—One's mind's-eye picture of a pauper takes the shape either of an old man or woman, feeble and bent-backed and clothed in grey shoddy, or a sturdy and more or less refractory stone-breaker or oakum-picker, able-bodied, and unwillingly earning a parish loaf under the jealous eye of the taskmaster. It too unfrequently occurs to an unthinking public that our workhouse asylums for the destitute must necessarily include a large number of little children, who, of course, are wholly irresponsible for the state of pauperism into which, owing to the fault or the misfortune of their parents, they are plunged, to take their chance under the fostering care of Mr. Bumble. It will perhaps astonish most people to be told that the poor little waifs in question reach the formidable total of twelve thousand, and it would be both instructive and interesting could it be ascertained what per-centage of this number remain during their lives paupers—confirmed or intermittent. That very many are so affected there can be no doubt. There is a taint in the atmosphere of a workhouse which makes it impossible to breathe it for any length of time without detriment to that free and independent spirit which is the life of the nation, and it would be futile to assume that children of tender age are exempt from the baneful influence. No child is so shrewd as that born in and accustomed to the ways of poverty. Cribbed and confined in a pauper ward, its young mind can no more expand and put forth healthful shoots than a potted plant can grow apace and bloom in a back-street dingy kitchen. As soon as it is old enough to observe and listen, and make mental note, the workhouse child takes but one lesson thoroughly to heart, and that is how to accommodate itself to such a condition of things as will secure it the fullest allowance of parochial privileges. It is to mitigate this highly unsatisfactory feature of Poor Law Government that the Society for the Promotion of the Boarding-Out of Pauper Children was inaugurated several years since, and it is cheering to find by the Society's recently published report that success is steadily attending its efforts. Its system is to find homes for the much-to-be-pitied little paupers in the humble abodes of labouring men, chiefly in agricultural districts, the pay for "board" varying from three to four shillings a week, with thirty shillings a year for clothing. This appears to be considerably less than the average cost of a child's keep in a workhouse, and the advantages—of course under vigilant supervision—are many. It is better for the child's health, better for the training of its mind, better for its prospects of becoming, male or female, a labourer worthy of its hire for whatever capacity in life it may be fitted. In short, a youngster so out-boarded has the same opportunities for achieving a respectable position as any member of the worthy family in the midst of which he is planted, and so much can scarcely be said for the unfortunate child of the "Union," who starts in life as a pauper's apprentice, and can hardly be expected to shed his workhouse nature with its livery which he takes off on the day he takes on himself the responsibilities enumerated in his indenture. At Leeds especially the boarding-out system seems to have worked well, and recently the Society, encouraged by its success, has erected on Epsom Downs a sufficient number of cottage homes, on the Mettray model, to accommodate nearly seven hundred children.

EAU DE SUEZ — VACCINE DE LA BOUCHE.

WILCOX and CO., Chemists, Sole Agents, 336, Oxford Street, London.



VACCINE DE LA BOUCHE.

HELAS! hélas! chose douloureuse
à dire! lorsqu'il s'agit de la plus belle moitié du
genre humain: quand les dents sont cariées, la pureté
de l'haleine laisse à désirer! Eh bien! la divine EAU
DE SUEZ s'est donnée pour mission de supprimer les
maux de dents, de maintenir les dents intactes et
blanches, et d'assurer, jour et nuit, la pureté de l'haleine!



TOUJOURS cette senteur JE ne puis souffrir cette
de cigares! horrible odeur de tabac que vous
Renoncez au tabac, mon cher, ou apportez avec vous... Ah! si le
épargnez-moi vos visites! divorce était rétabli!...
Inutile d'en venir à ces extrémités... une lotion d'EAU DE SUEZ et toute
odeur de tabac disparaît!



MES enfants n'auront jamais à
souffrir des maux de dents ou de l'impureté de
l'haleine... Je les ai fait vacciner contre la variole;
de même, par l'emploi quotidien de l'EAU DE SUEZ,
je les préserve à tout jamais des maladies de la bouche
ou de la gorge, du croup, du scorbut, &c.



VACCINE DE LA BOUCHE

A la divine EAU DE SUEZ les remerciements
de l'humanité!

Un mal qui repand la terreur,
Mal que le ciel, en sa fureur,
Envoya pour punir les crimes de la terre,
L'horrible mal de dents a trouvé son dompteur, son Jénner! Qui n'a souffert, sinon
de terribles rages, au moins de douleurs, d'élancements? Desormais, l'odontalgie
est vaincue; grâce à l'EAU DE SUEZ, personne ne souffrira plus: les mâchoires
ébranlées se rétabliront et la génération à venir ne connaîtra jamais les maladies de
la bouche.



O MON ami! gardez-en quelque
peu pour corriger les emanations de vos cigares.



AMOUR ET RÉALISME.

O MA bien aimée! vous avez quel-
ques dents menacées par la Carie... je
mettrai quelques flacons d'EAU DE SUEZ dans la
corbeille, pour conserver à jamais la suavité de votre
haleine!



SUPPRESSION DE LA DOULEUR.

L'EAU DE SUEZ terrassant l'odontalgie.

Il y a trois sortes d'EAU DE SUEZ, se distinguant par des fils de soie de
couleurs variées.
L'EAU DE SUEZ, fil jaune, supprime instantanément la rage de dents la plus
atroce.



SUPPRESSION DU MAL.

LE mal terrassé, voulez-vous l'empêcher de jamais
reparaître! Employez l'EAU DE SUEZ, fil vert. Et vous qui jusqu'à
présent avez été préservés, voulez-vous conserver vos dents intactes et blanches?
Faites usage du fil rouge!



TROP TARD!

Les victimes du dentier et des osanores d'hippopotame:
Ah! si nous avions connu l'EAU DE SUEZ!

EAU DE SUEZ.

(For Extracts of the Parisian Press see page 206 of this Number and the Daily Papers.)

THE ONLY DENTIFRICE WHICH
HAS SOLVED THE PROBLEM OF
HOW TO PRESERVE THE TEETH,
AND IS THEREFORE THE ONLY
THING WHICH WILL IMME-
DIATELY AND PERMANENTLY
PUT A STOP TO TOOTHACHE.

APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED BY
THE MOST EMINENT PRACTITIONERS.

EAU DE SUEZ immediately and permanently cures TOOTH-
ACHE, whitens and preserves the TEETH, removes all UN-
PLEASANT ODOURS, including that of Tobacco, and secures a
pure and healthy state of the GUMS, MOUTH, and THROAT.
There are three kinds, distinguished from each other by a
YELLOW, GREEN, and RED SILK THREAD.

THE YELLOW THREAD instantly removes

Toothache, however violent it may be. Add a teaspoonful to
half a tumblerful of lukewarm water; mix well, fill the mouth with
this mixture, and keep it in as long as possible. If the tooth is
hollow, dip a small piece of cotton wool in the liquid pure, and apply
to the cavity. When the pain is entirely removed, use the EAU DE
SUEZ with a GREEN THREAD as a daily dentifrice, and the pain
will never return.

The GREEN THREAD must be used as a daily mouth wash.
Those who suffer periodically from Toothache, sensitiveness of the
teeth and gums, decay, and offensive breath will be ENTIRELY
RELIEVED and NEVER SUFFER AGAIN, by using ten or twelve
drops in a wineglass of water, to rinse the mouth well night and
morning.

The RED THREAD is used in the same manner as the Green, but
is specially adapted for Children and those having sound teeth, who
wish to preserve them, and always be free from TOOTHACHE.

Besides the foregoing articles, there are others equally useful for
the health and cleanliness of the mouth and body, viz. —

The SUEZ TOOTH BRUSH. — This Brush is soft, being made of
the finest Judger Hair. A hard tooth-brush is not only a foolsh, but
also a criminal instrument, so to speak. For, by rubbing a soft sub-
stance like the gums with a hard brush, the former will evidently
become spongy and weakened, thus being no longer of any use in
protecting the roots of the teeth, which naturally become exposed,
and impart an offensive smell to the breath.

THE ORANGE TOOTH PASTE OF

SUEZ secures the permanent removal of Tartar, and by daily
use restores the whiteness of the teeth. A pot of this Tooth Paste
will last six months or more.

The "pulling out" of painful teeth is an exceedingly foolish prac-
tice, besides being a cruel, dangerous, and useless operation. A man
may as well have his big toe amputated because he feels in it the first
touch of Gout. Is it not evident that the Gout would then attack the
opposite foot, and all the other articulations of the body in succession,
as fast as the painful ones were removed?

The cause of Toothache, as well as Gout, is the vitiated humours
which we all have in our constitutions. The EAU DE SUEZ effects
a permanent cure of Toothache, because it prevents those vitiated
humours from invading the roots of the teeth.

The EXTRAIT CONCENTRÉ DE VINAIGRE LACTÉ DE
SUEZ, is an excellent Toilet Vinegar in a concentrated form, pre-
pared expressly for Ladies' use. It preserves the skin in a healthy
condition, preventing heat and sunburn in summer, chaps and rough-
ness in winter, and imparting a delicate and lasting perfume to the
whole body. Mix half a bottle with two tumblerfuls of pure water;
shake well, and the mixture will assume a milky appearance. For
immediate use, mix a tablespoonful of this mixture with a tumblerful
of water.

It is necessary when ordering EAU DE SUEZ, to state clearly
the distinctive colour of the Thread of the kind required.

To guard against Counterfeiting, buy only those Bottles which are
marked on the labels —

SOLE AGENTS —

WILCOX & CO., 336, OXFORD STREET,
LONDON, W.

PRICES:

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| GREEN THREAD | 4s. 6d. | CARRIAGE FREE TO |
| YELLOW THREAD | 2s. 9d. | ANY PART OF THE |
| RED THREAD | 3s. 6d. | UNITED KINGDOM |
| ORANGE TOOTH PASTE | 4s. 6d. | ON RECEIPT OF P.O. |
| CONCENTRATED TOILET | | OR CASH IN REGIS- |
| VINEGAR | 4s. 6d. | TERED LETTER TO |
| ORANGE TOOTH POWDER | 2s. 6d. | WILCOX & CO., and |
| SUEZ TOOTH BRUSHES | 1s. 6d. each. | through all Chemists. |

One Package of either of these Preparations Given Gratis upon
order of Half-a-Dozen, thus effecting a Saving of more than 15
per Cent.



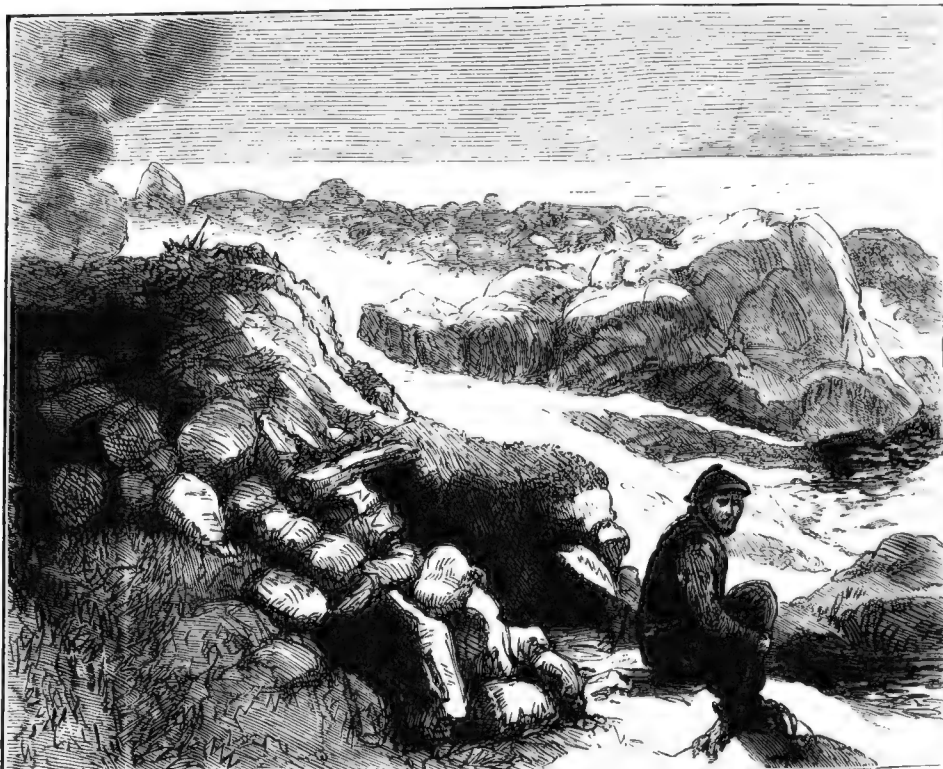
"CAN YE HELP A STARVING MAN, SORR?"



AN EVICTED FAMILY NEAR ERRISMORE



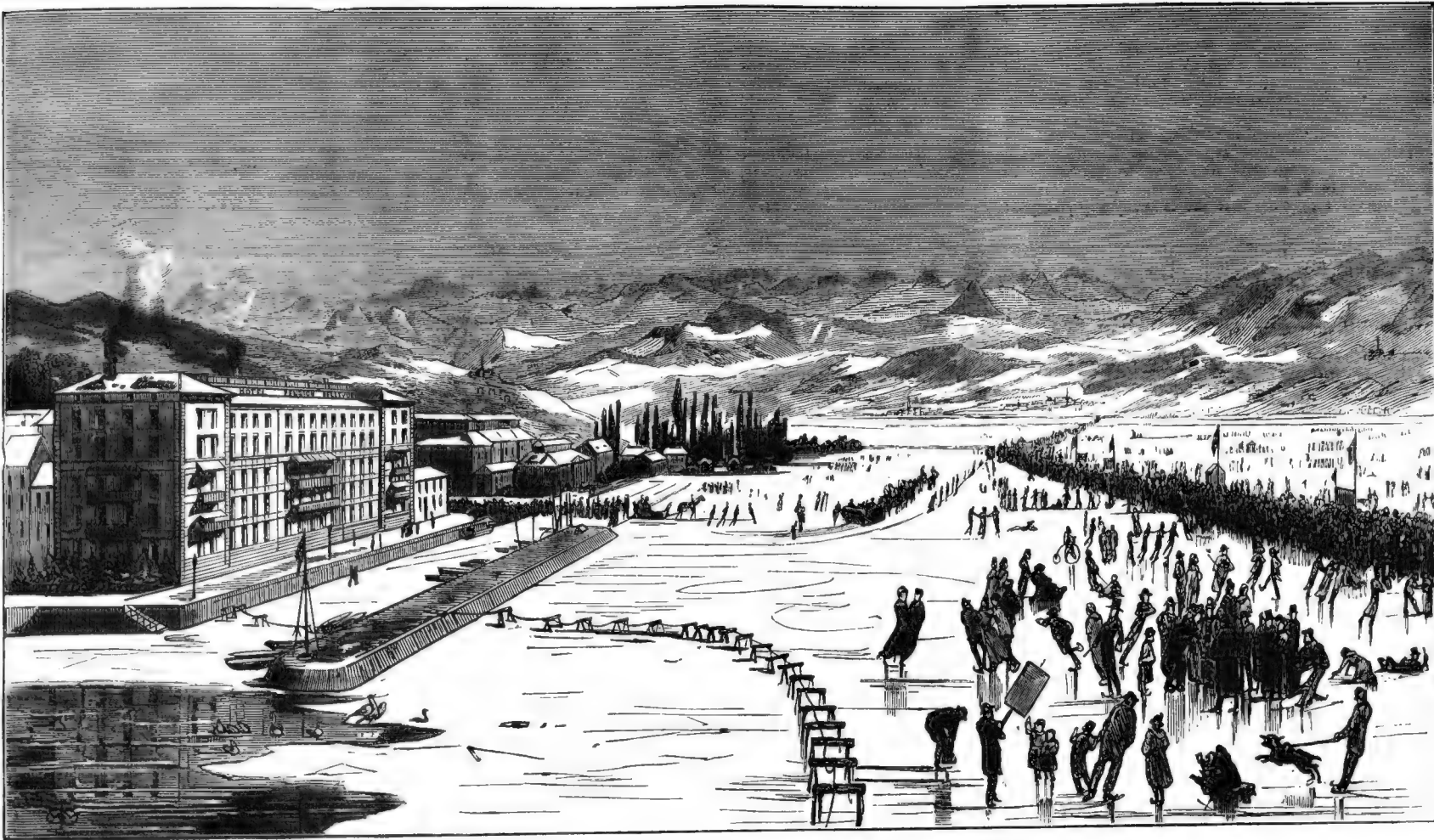
THE DEAN'S PENSIONERS



A FISHERMAN'S HOME NEAR SLYNE HEAD

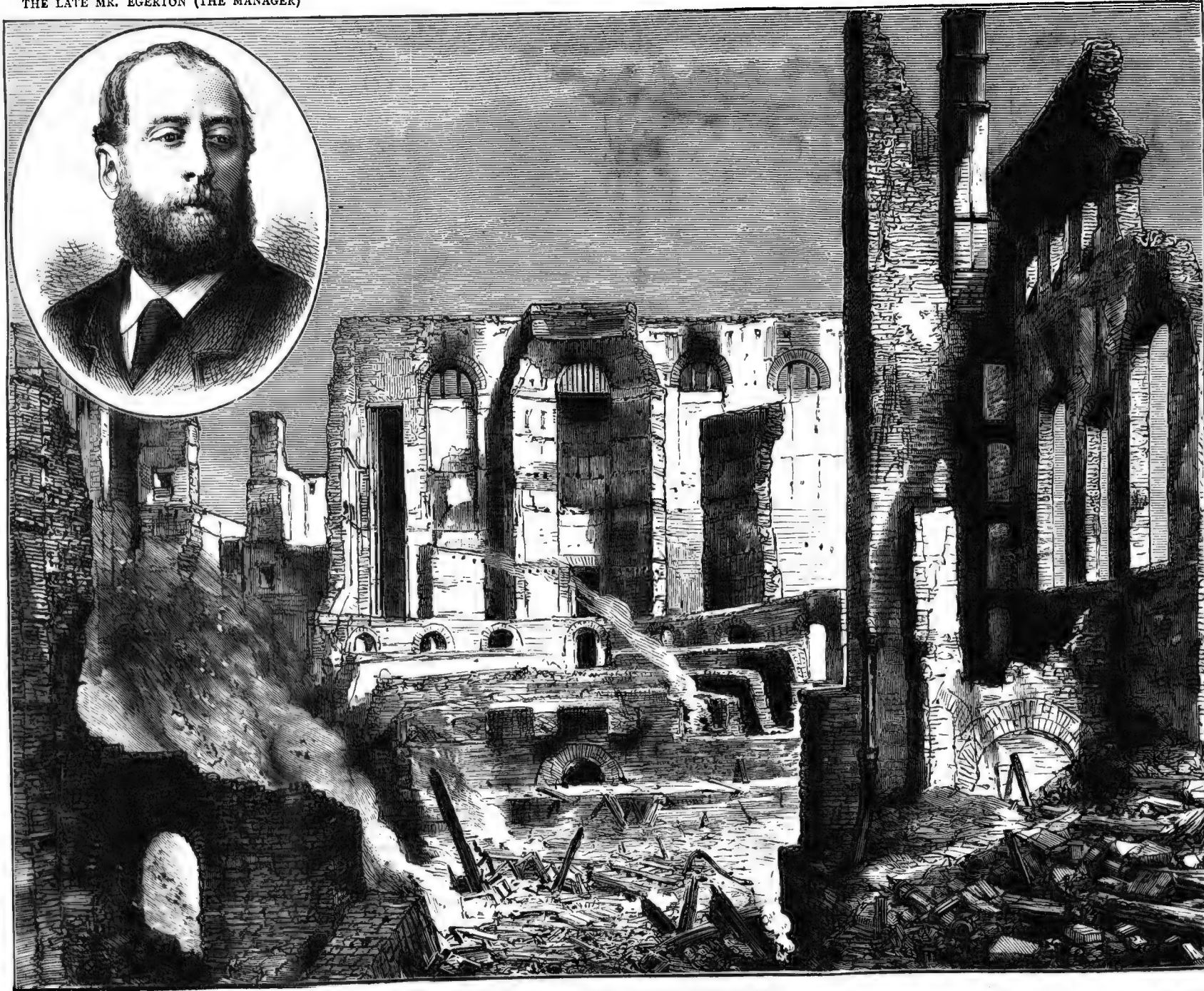


GOOD BYE TO OULD IRELAND—OFF TO AMERICA



THE SEVERE WEATHER IN SWITZERLAND—THE LAKE OF ZURICH

THE LATE MR. EGERTON (THE MANAGER)



THE RUINS OF THE INTERIOR AFTER THE FIRE

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN

Since then she had met them again, and given them more money to keep her secret, and altogether she had stolen 20l.

THE DEATH OF MISS McLEAN.—The trial of James Lewis Paine, for the wilful murder of Miss McLean, was commenced on Monday, and had not concluded when we went to press. On the suggestion of the Attorney-General, who opened the prosecution, Fanny Matthews was acquitted in order that she might be called as a witness, and her evidence, taken at great length, tended to support the theory that Paine had deprived the deceased of proper food and forced her to take great quantities of ardent spirits. The discrepancy between her present statement and that given by her before the coroner she accounted for by saying that she now wishes to tell the truth, repudiating the suggestion that she is in any way prompted

by consideration for her own safety. A number of other witnesses have been examined.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM BEING BURIED ALIVE is reported from Vevey, where the supposed corpse suddenly became conscious just as he was being placed in a hearse for conveyance to the cemetery. A Canadian at Ottawa, also, came to life in a similar way some three weeks ago. He had apparently died in one of the city hospitals from small-pox, and while the burial service was being conducted at the grave, groans were heard from the coffin. On the lid being removed the patient was found alive, and he is now in a fair way towards recovery.

BOOKS RECEIVED

The Reader's Handbook; The Seamy Side (3 vols.): Besant and Rice, Chatto and Windus.
Poor Wisdom's Chance (3 vols.): Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron. Tinsley Bros.
Ill-Weeds: Madame Foli; A Tangled Web: Mary Dick; Folly (3 vols.): Mrs. Newton Sears. Remington.
Life and Society in America: S. P. Day. Newman and Co.
Julian Clough: Greville J. Chester, B.A. Marcus Ward and Co.
Shelley's Minor Poems, with Preface by Richard Garnett; Chapters from the Physical History of the Earth: Arthur Nicholls. C. Kegan Paul and Co.
Winter Havens in the Sunny South: Rosa Baughan. Bazaar Office.
Dod's Peerage, 1886.
Mrs. Beaton's Book of Household Management. Ward, Lock, and Co.
Hints to Housewives: Mrs. Frederick. Macmillan.

BIRTH.

On the 16th ult., at 2, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, MARY FLORENCE ALLEN, the wife of SAMUEL CLARK, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 14th inst., at his residence, Bramford House, Westfield Park, Bristol, CHARLES BRANWHITE, in his 69th year.
On the 7th inst., at Harston, Cambridgeshire, EMMA THILD GOWLAND, aged 73, widow of JAMES GOWLAND, engraver, many years resident in the City of Paris.

CASSELL'S Family MAGAZINE

for MARCH, price 7d., contains—
MY NIGHT OF ADVENTURE IN NICOLAIEFF.
A TOWN OF CORAL FISHERS.
THE PITCAIRN ISLANDERS AND THE MOUNTAIN OF THE "BOUNTY."
THE THREE ALPINE TUNNELS: ST. GOTTHARD AND SIMPLON.
OUR FOUNDATION SCHOOLS.
FROM CANDLES TO GAS.
FASLEPAINING, HINTS ON THE ART OF PLAIN ADVICE TO BRAIN WORKERS.
GARDENING IN MARCH.
HOW TO COOK A SUCKLING PIG.
A STRANGE FELLOW-YOYAGER.
WHAT TO WEAR: CHIT-CHAT ON DRESS.
SPRING-TIME. Music and Words.
THE GATHERER.
HORACE McLEAN. Serial Story.
HIDDEN GOLD. Serial Story.

THE MAGAZINE OF ART

for MARCH, price 7d., contains—
"WIDOWED." By FRANK HOLL, A.R.A.
GROSVENOR GALLERY: WINTER EXHIBITION.
IRISH SKETCHING GROUNDS.
GEORGE CRUICKSHANK. With Portrait and Two Illustrations.
OLD KEYS. With Five Engravings.
THE YOUNG MOTHER. By L. BCS.
ART NEEDLEWORK. With Four Illustrations.
TREASURE HOUSES OF ART.—CHATEAUX.
OUR LIVING ARTISTS. FRANK HOLL, A.R.A. With Portrait and Illustration.
DECORATIVE ART. With Four Illustrations.
AN HOUR WITH THE OLD MASTERS AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY. With Two Illustrations.
The Award of Prizes in the First Art Prize Competition, and particulars of a Second Prize Competition, will be found in the March Part.
CASSELL, PETER, GALPIN, and CO., London.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORIES.

LONDON for 1886 (81st Year).
Prices. Complete Edition, 40s.; Small Edition, 15s.; Streets, 12s.; Commercial, 12s.; Trades, 12s.; Court, 5s.; Banking, 3s.; Conveyance, 4s.

CAMBRIDGE, NORFOLK, AND

LAXTON'S BUILDERS' PRICE BOOK for 1886. Price 4s. Containing about 72,000 prices, carefully corrected and revised, according to the present prices of material and labour, together with many new, useful, and important memoranda.
London: KELLY and CO., 51, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.; SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and CO., and all Booksellers. Branch Offices: Broad Street Corner, Birmingham; Central Chambers, High Street, Sheffield; 28, Brown Street, Manchester; and 20, Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

"One of the best of the cheap periodicals, we might indeed be warranted in describing it as the very best."
—*News of the World.*

A PRESENTATION PLATE

entitled "The Birch Trees in the Wood," is GIVEN AWAY with No. 1 of

THE ILLUSTRATED HOUSE.

HOLD JOURNAL. Price 2d. Contents:—Serial Story and Novelle—An Original Piece of Music—Our Paris Letter of Fashion and Gossip—A Chapter on Food, How to Carve the Various Joints—The Significance of Rings—Dress Materials—The Amateur Gardener—Fresh Meat from Australia—Celebrated Antiquaries and their Works—Notes on News, &c., and numerous FASHION, COOKERY, and FINE ART ENGRAVINGS.
No. 11 New Ready, price 2d., with Supplement.
London: WARD, LOCK, and CO., Salisbury Sq., E.C.

EGYPT AND THE LATEST DISCOVERIES.

Now ready, with 8 Coloured and Outline Plates, from Sketches and Impressions taken from the Monuments, royal 8vo., 31s. 6d.

NILE GLEANINGS: Concerning

the Ethnology, History, and Art of Ancient Egypt, as Revealed by Egyptian Paintings and Bas-Reliefs. With descriptions of Nubia and its Great Rock Temples to the Second Cataract. By VILLIERS STUART, of Dromana.
JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

BY DR. BARR MEADOWS.

Seventh Edition, cloth, post free, 3s. stamps.

ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.

Remarks on the Abuse of Arsenic and other reputed specifics.—G. HILL, 154, Westminster Bridge Road.

DYSPEPSIA AND THE SEVERER

FORMS OF INDIGESTION. A small pamphlet on these distressing complaints and their complete cures.
Published by the Author, RICHARD KING, Esq., Staff Surgeon, Royal Navy, 23, Warwick St., Rugby.

LEISURE:

A QUARTERLY MAGAZINE.
Written principally by Railway Men. Price 3d. Address EDITOR, 20, Churchill Road, Dartmouth Park, London, N.W.

LAYS AND LEGENDS.

By ALFRED CHARLES JEWITT.
"We have seldom been better pleased by the work of an unknown man than in 'The Bells of Limerick,' a capital version of the pathetic old tradition. There are other good poems in the book, from which we must select for special mention 'A Christmas Legend.' We should advise Mr. Jewitt to try again if he can give us equally charming stories in verse."—*The Graphic.*
Published by the AUTHOR at 8, Sparsholt Road, Crouch Hill, London, N.

MAUDE V. WHITE'S NEW

SONGS.
ABSENT YET PRESENT. 4s.
MONTROSE LOVE SONG. 4s.
(Sung by Mr. Santley at the Monday Popular Concerts on Monday last, enthusiastically encored, and will be repeated on Feb 28.)
THE SEA HATH ITS PEARLS. 4s.
LOVING AND TRUE. 4s.
STANLEY LUCAS, WEBER and CO., 84, New Bond Street, London.

THE NEW AND POPULAR NOVELS.

Now ready at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.

A SYLVAN QUEEN. By the

Author of "Rachel's Secret," &c.
LILY OF THE VALLEY. By Mrs. RANDOLPH, Author of "Gentianella," &c.
YOUNG LORD PENKITH. By JOHN BERWICK HARWOOD, Author of "Lady Flavia," &c.
IN THE SWEET SPRING TIME. By Mrs. MACQUOID, Author of "Patty," &c.
THE GREATEST HEIRESS IN ENGLAND. By Mrs. OLIPHANT. Second Edition.
FRIEND AND LOVER. By IZA DUFFUS HARDY.
HURST and BLACKETT, 13, Great Marlborough St.

NEW MUSIC.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS'S LIST of

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.

BABIOLÉ, the New Opera by

LAURENT DE RILLE. Now Ready.
Entr'acte! Menuet. 3s.
Quadrilles. (Arban) 4s.
Lancers. 4s. Galop. (Grenville) 4s.
Polka. (Metru) 4s.
SONGS.
A Robber Bold, for Mezzo-Soprano. 4s.
In Sweet Olden Time. 4s.
The Song of Charms. 4s.
Though Hope Would Desert Me, Baritone. 4s.

H. WEIST HILL'S COMPOSITIONS,

performed with great success at the Alexandra Palace.

VALSES. POLKAS.
Alma. 4s. Gertrude, 1s. 6d.
Son Image. 1s. 6d.
True Love. 2s. Belle of the Promenade. 1s. 6d.
Cavotte, Madame de Pompadour (beautifully illustrated). 2s. 6d.
Bashi-Bazouk Galop. 1s. 6d. Osmanli March. 1s. 6d.
To Paris in 10 Hours Galop. 1s. 6d.

Review—"Marked by far more thought and musical ability than dance music usually is."

KUHÉ'S SILVER THREADS

AMONG THE GOLD. "A transcription of this popular composer, who adding sweets to the sweet, increases its richness and attraction."—Review. Post free, 10 stamps. Also, an easy arrangement for small hands. By ARTHUR GRENVILLE. 15 stamps.

FAIRER THAN MORNING.

Words by C. J. ROWE. Music by Signor FINOTTI. 3s. It is an English version of Dante's "Sonnet to Beatrice," and the music is characterised by exquisite tenderness of expression.

MY SAILOR LOVE. Diehl's

very Successful New Song for Mezzo-Soprano Voice. Sung by all the principal vocalists at this Season's Concerts. Post free 18 stamps.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,

24, Berners Street, W., and 123, Cheapside, E.C.

Now ready, 2nd edition, 8vo., cloth, pp. 1,120, price 16s.

HOMEOPATHIC DOMESTIC

MEDICINE. By J. LAURIE, M.D. Completely rearranged, revised, re-written, annotated, and brought down to the present time, with a copious introduction, by R. S. GUTTERIDGE, M.D. The present edition contains many important new chapters and sections, with new features, and matter pertaining thereto, including the specific characteristic effects of all the new American remedies, the symptoms and treatment of all general diseases, including those of women and children, with plain directions for the treatment of accidents (including railway accidents), and numerous physiological notes, deductions, explanations, and illustrations delineating the minor operations in surgery, Hysteria, Locomotive Ataxia, Scruvy, Softening of the Brain, Alcoholism, Dipomania, Diseases of the Spinal Cord, while Paralysis has been specially considered, and the section on Stammering is quite new. This edition possesses a New and Concise Dictionary of Medical Terms and Treatment, with leading indications of Treatment, prefixed to the various chapters and divisions, and a most comprehensive and intelligible Index. The whole book is lucidly expressed, the diction being carefully divested of technicalities, and definite expression studied from first to last. Diseases of Tropical Climates are fully considered, and the volume may be pronounced of the greatest value to families, emigrants, and missionaries. An Epitome of the above, under the title of "Medicine of the Tropics," price 4s. 6d. in Globules, 60s. To the latter, Pills or Tinctures, price 4s. 2s. in Globules, 4s. 10s.

LEATH and ROSS,

5, St. Paul's Churchyard; and 9, Vere Street, W.

FLORILINE! FOR THE TEETH

AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Sold everywhere at 2s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GAILLARD, London.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC

WAFERS.—I recommend them as a safe and effectual remedy for coughs and chest complaints. G. WOOD, 60, City Road Hulme, Manchester.

HOOPING COUGH.

ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION.—The celebrated effectual cure without internal medicine. Sole Wholesale Agents, W. EDWARDS and SON, 157, Queen Victoria Street, (formerly of 67, St. Paul's Church Yard), London, whose names are engraved on the Government Stamp.

Sold by most Chemists. Price 4s. per bottle.

THE ALBION MILK AND

SULPHUR SOAP.

The Health Ambrosia of the Skin.
The Whitest, Purest, and most purifying of Soaps. Recommended by the entire Medical Profession.
By all Chemists in tablets, 6d. and 1s.

THE ALBION SANITARY SOAP COMPANY,

532, Oxford Street, London.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The

excruciating pain of gout and rheumatism is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by that celebrated medicine, BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require no restraint or diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d. per box.

THE IMPERIAL CONTINENTAL WATER CORPORATION, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF SIX PER CENT. PERPETUAL PREFERENCE SHARES.

The Directors are prepared to receive applications for a limited number of Six per Cent. Preference Shares of the Corporation of £20 each, payable 10s per Share on application, and the balance on allotment. Interest at Six per Cent. per annum will accrue from the date of payment of the instalments to the Bankers of the Corporation, and will be paid half-yearly on the 1st of January and the 1st of July.

Applications to be made at the Offices, 2, King William Street, London, E.C.

CHARLES S. CHAMPION CRESPIGNY, Secretary.

BIARRITZ.—GRAND HOTEL.—

This magnificent establishment, just opposite the Sea and Baths. Finest situation in the town. Recommends itself to travellers by its great comfort, excellent cooking, and moderate charges.

GRAND HOTEL is open all the year round. During the winter months, the prices will be (for board and lodging inclusive) FROM TEN TO FOURTEEN FRANCS PER DAY, according to floors occupied.

Nothing will be neglected to secure visitors every possible comfort.

SANDOWN, ISLE OF WIGHT,

ROYAL PIER HOTEL.

A winter resort, during which time special terms can be had on application to Mr. C. O. Wilkinson, Manager

PAU.

WINTER SEASON OF 1879-1880. Acknowledged by the medical profession to be without equal as a Winter Resort. Situated at the foot of the finest part of the Pyrenean Chain, PAU must ever be considered a station of health, where the winter is without those sudden changes of Nice, Cannes, Montone, &c.

PAU sheltered and free from cold winds, and those who are in health may enjoy every amusement so liberally provided in the shape of hunting with a first-class pack of fox-hounds three times weekly. Racing every month. Polo, Pigeon-shooting, Balls, &c.

For all information please address the BARON BRAUNEKER HERDEZ, Manager of the Union Syndicale, Pau, France.

LITTLE CODHAM HALL.

Near BRAINTREE, ESSEX.

MESSRS. BALLS and NEWMAN

Are instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, early in March, by order of Mr. B. Morris, whose tenancy ceases in June.

THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE, PICTURES, OIL PAINTINGS, FINE PROOF ENGRAVINGS, BOOKS, WINES, CASES OF STUFFED BIRDS, and Effects, comprising—

DRAWING-ROOM.—A Capital Seven-octave Cottage Piano, in walnut-wood case, by J. Brinsmead and Sons, Music Stool, Handsome 5 ft. 9 in. Mahogany Bookcase, with glass doors and cupboards, Six Walnut-wood Chairs in green reed seats, and extra chintz covers, Ladies' Spring-seat Chair in ditto, Gentlemen's ditto in ditto, Mahogany-frame Couch with horse-hair squab and pillow, Chimney-glass in gilt frame, Mantel Clock, Harmonium in oak case, &c., &c.

DINING-ROOM.—Cast Fender and Irons, Carpet and Hearth-rug, Set of Mahogany Telescope Dining Tables, 6 ft. 6 in. Mahogany Sideboard with four drawers and two cupboards, 4 ft. 6 in., Four-tier Oak Dinner Wagon, Mahogany-frame Couch, horse-hair squab and pillow, Chimney-glass in gilt frame, Mantel Clock, Harmonium in oak case, &c., &c.

IN THE HALL.—Oak Hall and Umbrella Stand, Hall Chair, Lamp, the Kamptulicon as fitted, Bordered Cocoa Mats, &c., &c.

BEDROOMS, STAIRS, AND LANDING.—Stair Carpet and Brass Rods, the Kamptulicon as fitted, Eight-day Clock in mahogany case, striking the half-hours, two capital six feet six in. Iron and Brass French Bedsteads, and other iron and wood ditto, Painted Wardrobe with four drawers and sliding trays, Mahogany and Painted Chests of Drawers, Swing and other Glasses, mahogany, marble-top, and painted, Washstands and Furniture, Palliasses, Mattresses, Chairs, Dressing Tables, Carpets, and the usual Kitchen and Cullinary Utensils.

The Valuable Collection of OIL PAINTINGS, Water-colour Drawings, and Engravings include some Fine Works by the most Eminent Artists, viz., COLLINS, R.A., SIR DAVID WILKIE, WILLIAMSON, the late PETER HOFER, HOGARTH, KNELL, ETTY, R.A., EUGENE and LOUIS VERBOECKHOVEN, F. DE PRADRES, EDWARD HOFER, MISS EDWARDS, RAYNER, E. PRIER, L. CORRAUD, J. B. LASSERS, SCHALFOUT, BONAZI, DUYERGER, NOIRMAN, FORTIN, PONTREVIN, &c., &c. Also a Large Collection of Fine Prints, Photographs, Portraits, &c.

The extensive LIBRARY includes books of great variety and antiquity, many of which are profusely illustrated with engravings and photographs, and numerous other volumes; also some fine specimens of birds under glass, exhibited at the Exhibition of 1882.

A QUANTITY OF CHOICE WINES, Well-bred Bay Mare, a capital Hunter, two well-bred Spanish Dogs used to a gun, Dog-cart by Rogers and Turner, square ditto, Hunting Saddle and Bridle, &c., Ladders, Pig and Sheep Troughs, Iron Garden Roller, Mowing Machine, Garden Tools, &c., &c.

Catalogues may be had in a few days of the Auctioneers, MESSRS. CECIL BEDINGHAM and RAYNE, Esq., at the Place de Sale, or of Mr. B. MORRIS, 80, Lombard Street, E.C.

BEGGING LETTERS.—Persons

receiving appeals for charitable objects from applicants with whom they are not acquainted are invited, before replying to them, to COMMUNICATE with the Central Office of the Charity Organisation Society, 15, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, or with one of the District Offices.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND

HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous lozenges are sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s. 1½d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.

SELECT SANATORIUM, Clifton

Mansion, Margate, for non-infectious medical and surgical cases.—The Lady Principal, Mrs. COTTELL (late London Hospital), or Miss Hodges, Association of Trained Nurses, 37, Davies Street, W.

LUMBAGO.

Instant relief and speedy cure by using "DREDGE'S HEAL ALL." Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d. a bottle.

DEANE and CO.'S Table Cutlery,

celebrated for more than 150 years, remains unrivalled for quality and cheapness. The stock, extensive and complete, affords a choice suited to every purchaser.

DEANE and CO.'S Electro-plate.

Electro Silver Plate of warranted quality, sterling silver patterns, the best Sheffield designs and plating, and at the lowest prices.

DEANE & Co.'s Fenders & Fire Irons

—Deane and Co.'s Show-Rooms for these goods contain a large, cheap, and choice variety of patterns.

DEANE & CO.'S Domestic Baths.

—Deane and Co.'s London-made Baths for every domestic purpose are of the best material and workmanship, and a large stock is kept ready for immediate delivery.

DEANE & Co.'s London Kitcheners.

—Deane and Co. manufacture, supply, and fix complete cooking apparatus, kitcheners, ranges, steam and bath fittings, &c. Estimates free.

Manufacture and workshops, 29, Jacob St., Dockhead. Deane & Co.'s complete Illustrated Catalogue post free. DEANE & CO., 46, King William St., London Bridge.

CAUTION.—BOND'S CRYSTAL

PALACE GOLD MEDAL MAKING INK. Three Gold, five Silver, and other Medals. Some chemists and stationers, for extra profit, deceive. "Genuine label" of late John Bond. Works, 75, Southgate Road, N. No heating required. £100 reward on criminal conviction for misrepresentation or colourable imitation. Why mark your linen with cotton, it can be picked out.

A PRESENT FOR A

GENTLEMAN! Endless variety of interesting amusement is afforded by the latest COMBINED LATHE and FRET SAW. The Lathe is easily learned. The Tool will do Fretwork, Grind or Polish Metal, Stones, Shells, &c., and Turn Fancy Articles in Wood, Metals, &c. Apply for List, One Stamp, BRITANNIA COMPANY, Colchester, England. Makers of the Great Eastern Bicycles.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.—To be Sold

Cheap, a BUNSEN'S BATTERY, consisting of 50 Cells, Carbons, Zinc Cylinders, Binding Screws, &c.—Also Lamp for regulating the carbons.—Apply, CHARLES FISHER, 23, Church Gate, Loughboro.

£100 REWARD.

TO STEEL PEN MAKERS, STEEL PEN DIE CUTTERS AND STAMPERS, AND DEALERS IN STEEL PENS.

It having come to our knowledge that imitations of our Pens are being manufactured and sold, we are prepared to pay the above amount for such information as may be sufficient to ensure the conviction of any person making, in violation of our rights, imitations of our Steel Pens, stamped with any of the undermentioned names or titles, or colourable imitations of the same—

THE WAVELEY PEN THE OWL PEN THE PICKWICK PEN THE NILE PEN THE HINDOO PEN THE PHAETON PEN

Or our Name—MACNIVEN and CAMERON. Communications, which will be treated as in strict confidence, may be addressed to J. P. MANN, Jun., Solicitor, 37, Essex Street, Strand, London, or to our firm.

MACNIVEN and CAMERON (Estab. 1770). Pen Makers, Her Majesty's Government Offices, 23-25, BLAIR STREET, EDINBURGH. The Registered Proprietors.

Dated this 2nd Sept., 1878.

LE CLUB.—THE HYGIENIC

LIQUEUR, Requisite, Aromatic and Tonic is highly recommended by eminent Physicians.

LE CLUB.—THE DIGESTIVE

LIQUEUR after luncheon, after Dinner, after all meals, acts on the Digestive Organs as a gentle Stimulant.

LE CLUB.—THE DELICIOUS

LIQUEUR gratifying the taste of the greatest Epicure, is SOLD by the principal Wine Merchants in the United Kingdom in one Litre or half Litre flagons.

LE CLUB.—Awarded the GOLD

and SILVER Medals at the last PARIS EXHIBITION.

Sole Consignees and Wholesale Agents for England and the Colonies.

LOUIS DAVIS and CO., 25, Savage Gardens, Crutchfields, London, E.C.

CHASSAING'S

WINE,

PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

Sold by Chemists and Druggists, 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

WHOLESALE—49, SOUTHWARK STREET.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION.

Pimples, Black Specks, Freckles, and unsightly blotches on the face, neck, arms and hands, can be instantly removed by using Mrs. JAMES'S HERBAL OINTMENT. Made from Herbs only, and warranted harmless. It imparts such a lovely clearness to the skin that astonishes every one. A Box of the Ointment (bearing Government Stamp), with directions for use, sent, free from observation. Post free, on receipt of 13 stamps, to Mrs. G. JAMES, 225, Caledonian Road, London, N.

Larger Boxes, containing three times the quantity, twenty-five stamps.

TRY YOUR WEIGHT.—HYDRO-

LEINE (Hydrated Oil), has proved of the highest value as a food in consumption and all wasting diseases, invariably producing increase in flesh and weight. This preparation of Hydrated Oil is tonic, digestible, and ten times more pleasant to taste, than plain cod liver oil. "Hydroleine" will nourish and produce increase of weight in those cases where oils or fat, not so treated, are difficult or impossible to digest. All tendency to emaciation and loss of weight is arrested by the regular use of Hydroleine.—Of all Chemists, 4s. 6d.; or sent free for 5s.—Address, HYDROLEINE CO., 493, Oxford Street, London. Pamphlet free.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER



MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER

Happy Days. There is something of regret and gloom in the first appearance of grey hairs; our prospects are often blighted by their premature appearance. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER happily affords a safe and sure means for restoring them again to the freshness and beauty of youth. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is no new low-priced article. It is the old-established standard and reliable article known and spoken most highly of in every civilised country. Every good thing for the hair that the most scientific men of the old and new world can suggest are combined in MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. It requires only a few applications to restore grey hair to its youthful colour and lustrous beauty, and induce luxuriant growth, and its occasional use is all that is needed to preserve it in its highest perfection and beauty. Dandruff is quickly and permanently removed. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER

There are two special qualities which determine and fix the superiority and excellence of MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER: First—its prompt, quick action, and the new growth, life, and vigour that it is sure to give to the hair, never failing by a few applications to RESTORE GREY OR WHITE HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, imparting to the hair a delightful aroma, fresh, delicate, and unchangeable in any climate. Second—its easy application without any previous preparation of the hair; without that sticky and disagreeable sulphur odour found and complained of in other preparations. It never stains the skin or linen. It retains the hair in any desired position, and is cooling and cleansing to the scalp.

FLORAL BELL, FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR LIQUID DENTIFRICE.

The admiration of the world, "THE FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR LIQUID DENTIFRICE." Language fails to give expression to the beauty or the utility of a beautiful set of white teeth. With no other charm the possessor may well feel proud. Dentists, chemists, and physicians all recommend and use the FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR LIQUID DENTIFRICE. It is truly unequalled for cleansing, preserving, and beautifying the teeth, giving them a pearl-like whiteness, and hardening the gums. It removes all tartar, hardens the enamel, arrests decay, and imparts to the breath at all times a most delightful fragrance.

FLORAL BELL, FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR LIQUID DENTIFRICE.

A few drops on the brush night and morning is all sufficient. Tooth pastes and powders are discarded after a trial of FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR LIQUID DENTIFRICE. It is purely vegetable, which may account for the absence of froth in your mouth during its use. A chemical that produces froth may be necessary in soap to cleanse the skin, but all chemicals are certain destruction to the teeth. The enormous and constantly increasing sale for this article enables the proprietor to offer it at the very low price of Two Shillings and Sixpence in large bottles. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 117 and 119, Southampton Row, London.

ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

ZYLO-BALSAMUM successfully rivals all other preparations for the hair. It is truly termed by those who do not delay its use too long to be the matchless preserver and beautifier of the hair, imparting to it lustrous beauty, promoting its growth, stopping its falling, and removing dandruff.

ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

It is a clear, transparent, cooling vegetable oil, combined with a spirit extract of rare herbs and flowers forming a preparation for the hair of extraordinary virtues. Its extremely low price, only Three Shillings and Sixpence, in large bottles, commends it to all, young and old, rich and poor. Do not delay its use until a more powerful agent may be necessary. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

LEATH and ROSS'S COLUMN.

DEAR VANITY,—I will begin my letter this week by singing the praises of a medicine which has the valuable property of curing what all the world is suffering from at this season, more or less—namely, a cold in the head. Surely that complaint is one of the lesser evils that flesh is heir to, and I think the man who has discovered a sure remedy for this plague ought to be ranked among the benefactors of the human race. The other morning I awoke with that most uncomfortable of feelings, a general oppression, which is the certain precursor of a catarrh. At first black despair seized me, but luckily I remembered that if taken in time the mystic contents of a little green glass bottle might save me from the prospect of many days' discomfort to myself and others. I sped to the nearest chemist's, and found the longed-for remedy, and before night was cured; it is called "Glykoline," a colourless, tasteless fluid, three drops of which taken at intervals of an hour will infallibly do away with the most obstinate of colds. All this sounds rather like an advertisement, so I beg you to understand that I have no personal or pecuniary interest in the sale of Glykoline, and only sell it as a chemist, with a wish to spread its healing properties around, and, by recommending it, confer a boon on the suffering human race."
TALON ROUGE,
Vanity Fair, March 17, 1877.

GLYKALINE
Effectually cures Colds, Coughs, Catarrhs, Respiratory Affections, averts tendencies to Diphtheria, and relieves
ALL DISORDERS OF THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE.

GLYKALINE is a reliable and Speedy Specific; curing Colds in a few hours. GLYKALINE is very efficacious in Hay Fever, clearing the bronchial tubes. GLYKALINE is PREPARED by LEATH and ROSS, Homoeopathic Chemists, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., and 9, Vere Street, Oxford Street, W., and sold by all Chemists, in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d.

NEURALINE
Gives Instant Relief to Toothache, Neuralgia, Tic-Doloureux, Gout, Rheumatism, and ALL NERVE AND LOCAL PAINS.

MR. EDGAR, of Butt Lighthouse,
Island of Lewis, writing to Sir James Matheson, says: "Mrs. Edgar cannot express her thanks to Lady Matheson for the Neuraline. It proved the most successful remedy she had ever used. The relief experienced was almost instantaneous."

NEURALINE is now in demand in all parts of the world. It gives relief in all cases; and permanently cures in many by a single application. Prepared by LEATH and ROSS, Homoeopathic Chemists, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., and 9, Vere Street, Oxford St., W., and sold by all chemists, in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d.; by post 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d. Each bottle is accompanied by illustrated directions for using.

OZONISED OIL (for the Hair).
A new preparation. Arrests decay, nourishes and preserves the Hair, promotes the growth and eradicates scurf. A nutrient, not a dye. Imparts to all whose hair is weak or combing, especially after illness. The oil requires merely to be brushed into the roots. Sold in bottles, 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 3d., 2s., and 3s.

AUROSINE (the New Remedy)
FOR PRESERVING THE
HANDS, SKIN, LIPS, CHAPS, AND ROUGHNESS.
By use of the AUROSINE the Hands and Skin are preserved supple, soft, white, and free from chaps. All roughness is removed, and a smooth and beautiful surface ensured. AUROSINE removes sea-tan and the effects of exposure. In winter it is most useful in preserving the skin. Pleasant to use, colourless, and free from grease. In bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d.

ODONTALGIC ESSENCE (for the Teeth).—An approved Liquid Stopping.
Easily applied by saturating wool with it and packing the cavity. Invaluable for decayed teeth. Protects exposed nerves from cold or crumbs. Causes no inconvenience in masticating the food. Cures toothache. In bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d.

ANTISEPTIC TINCTURE.
This new preparation is recommended for the Teeth and Gums. It cleanses from incrustations, whitens the teeth, preserves the enamel, arrests decay, hardens the gums, and relieves the bleeding. It is a delightful perfume, and disguises the smell of tobacco. This TINCTURE is an astringent, detergent, and antiseptic. In bottles, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 4d. and 2s. 10d.

CAPSICINE EMBROCATION
(for Colic).—Most useful for severe or flatulent Colic. May be locally applied wherever a mustard poultice is recommended. Very easily applied, removed, and replaced by dry flannel after subsidence of pain. In bottles, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 10d.

PHOSPHO-MURIATE OF Quinine.
A SPECIAL PREPARATION FOR GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, BRAIN-WEARINESS, and EXHAUSTION OF THE MENTAL POWERS. Speedy relief is given by the use of Phospho-Muriate of Quinine, and it is invaluable to all suffering from Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Irritable Temper, Depression (alternating with Excitement), Loss of Memory, and Nervousness. It braces the system, and the unpleasant feeling of Lassitude is overcome. In bottles (with full directions), 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 3d., 2s., and 3s.

BERBERINE, the New Liver and Stomach Remedy. Excellent for the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels. Stimulates the latter and promotes regular action. Increases the stomach's assimilative powers. Removes Giddiness, Dizziness, Headache, and disordered Taste in the Mouth, Nausea, and Languor; also Colic, Pains in the Back, and Depression. In bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d.

CHILBLAIN LINIMENT.
The most successful remedy for Chilblains, removing quickly the itching and tenderness, also the burning, and prevents the breaking. In bottles (with complete directions), 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d.

DORÉ'S TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP
is
BEAUTIFUL IN APPEARANCE, OF GREAT CEBRITY, PLEASANT TO USE, OF MODERATE PRICE.

Sold in Tablets, 3d., 4d., and 6d. each. Sold in Bars, 1s. and 1s. 6d. each. Sold in Shaving Sticks, 6d. and 1s. each. Sold in Boxes, 6d., 9d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each. IS SPECIALLY USED FOR WHITENS AND SOFTENS THE SKIN, PREVENTS CHAPS, SOFTENS WATER, REMOVES THE ROUGHNESS, CONTAINS NOTHING INJURIOUS, THOROUGHLY CLEANSSES AND SOFTENS.

LEATH and ROSS send GRATIS PLAIN DIRECTIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF COMMON DISEASES.

ALL HOMOEOPATHIC PREPARATIONS ON THE BEST TERMS TO MERCHANT SHIPPERS,

LEATH and ROSS, HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard; and 9, Vere Street, Oxford Street, W.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Please direct all Letters and Orders for **PETER ROBINSON,** Silk Mercer and Linen Draper, to THE ONLY ADDRESS, 103 to 108, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W. Where the Business was established in 1833. CASH PRICES. PARCELS FREE.

SEASON OF 1880.
CAREFUL PREPARATIONS have been made to maintain in the COMING SEASON the high standard in all classes of goods which has obtained for PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD STREET, so ample a recognition by the Upper and Middle Classes. The system pursued for nearly fifty years of marking goods at REAL MONEY PRICES, and reducing at once to a saleable price any and all goods which are out of condition, or behind the requirements of the day, has been increasingly appreciated by the customers of the house, and is now recognised as the only sound principle of business.

ALL GOODS ARE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES FOR CASH, and will compare favourably as regards QUALITY, VARIETY, and PRICE with any Stock in the Kingdom. THE FASHION BOOK and PRICE LIST (1st Edition) will be ready March 1st, and will be sent post free on application to

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD STREET.

EARLY SPRING SILKS.
PLAIN and FANCY SATINS and BROCADES, 5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per yard.
300 PIECES of BLACK SILK-FACED SATINS, soft and bright, 17½d. per yard.
300 PIECES of NEW FRENCH SILK BROCADES of extreme richness, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per yard.
500 PIECES of RICH COLOURED CROIS GRAINS, 3s. 6d. per yard.
Cheaper than any we have ever offered. PATTERNS POST FREE. CASH PRICES. PARCELS FREE.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, OXFORD STREET.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent Street.

EXTRACT from "THE LANCET."
"COMBINED CORSET AND ABDOMINAL PAD." "The Corsets of Madame Cavé are the best we have ever seen, and will give perfect support. Ladies inclined to embonpoint may derive benefit from them, the belt keeping the figure down to its proper proportion, at the same time ensuring great comfort, as it cannot by any chance slip out of its place, as so many belts do, causing great inconvenience, and sometimes pain."

BAKER and CRISP, 198, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
White, 10s. 6d., 15s., 21s. Black or Scarlet, 12s. 6d., 18s., 25s.
N.B.—Any sent for remittance.

JAY'S LATE STOCK-TAKING.
On all Stocktaking occasions Messrs. JAY mark down certain goods in every department, and ladies may depend on seeing some conspicuous bargains at THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE.

BLACK LENTEN COSTUMES,
2½ guineas each.—Messrs. JAY having for years past received numerous applications from their patronesses for some kind of black dress suitable to the season of Lent, produce special Lenten Costumes, which, with sufficient material for bodice unmade, they are selling at 2½ guineas each.
JAY'S, Regent Street.

COSTUMES.—SILK, Velvet, Cashmere, and other fashionable materials.
JAY'S, Regent Street.

MANTLES lined with Fur, Velvet
Mantles, and others trimmed with Crape.
JAY'S, Regent Street.

BLACK TEXTILE FABRICS.—
Double-milled Brighton Serge; Blanket Serge; Estamene; All-wool French Poplins and Satin Cloths, Armure Cashmere.
JAY'S, Regent Street.

BLACK STUFF COSTUMES.—
JAY'S, THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Regent Street, W.



BRIDAL TROUSSEAU.
List No. 1. £45 6 3
List No. 2. 32 10 0
List No. 3. 51 6 0
List No. 4. 70 6 0
List No. 5. 68 4 6
Full particulars post free.
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly, W.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE, "REGENT STREET."

BEST ENGLISH CRAPES ONLY ARE USED, which are the most durable and damp weather. WIDOW'S DRESS, beautifully fitted, made complete, from . . . £3 10 0 WIDOW'S BONNET and CAP, made by French Milliners . . . £1 10 0 WIDOW'S MANTLE or PALETOT handsomely trimmed, from . . . £3 3 0 DRESSES, made complete, for a Parent, Sister, or Brother, from . . . £3 6 0 MANTLES and PALETOTS, handsomely trimmed, ditto, from . . . £2 19 6 BONNETS, New Styles, made by French Milliners from . . . £2 18 9 The BARODA CRAPE—Economical Dresses made entirely of this new material, for Deep Mourning, from . . . £2 19 6

Good-Fitting Dressmakers are sent to All Parts with a Full Assortment of Goods, and to take Orders, immediately on receipt of Letter or Telegram, WHICH MUST BE CLEARLY ADDRESSED—

REGENT ST., Nos. 256 to 262, otherwise they will not reach as desired.

PHOTOS, Carte Size, well-coloured (face only) for 2s.
Mrs. RUSSELL, 54, Upper Park Road, Turnham Green, London, W.

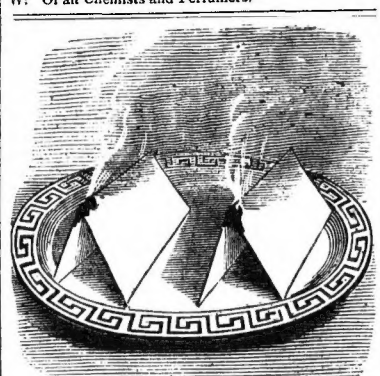


ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl DENTIFRICE is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and giving a pleasant fragrance to the breath; it eradicates tartar from the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Its unprecedented success for more than half-a-century shows the universal favour in which it is held, while the fact of its being entirely free from any acid or mineral ingredients constitutes it the safest and purest tooth-powder ever used. To prevent fraud the genuine Odonto has a 3d. Government stamp on the box. Sold Everywhere. Ask for Rowland's Odonto.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Restorer," for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Full particulars around each bottle. Ask your nearest Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RESTORER," prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.

BREIDENBACH'S Wood Violet.
Fresh as morning gathered flowers. Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. Bottle. Sold at all Chemists and Perfumers, and the makers, 157½, New Bond Street, London. (Sole Address.)

BREIDENBACH'S AMANDINE,
for rendering the Hands delicately soft and white. Price 2s. 6d. Jar.—Sole Address: 157½, New Bond Street, W. Of all Chemists and Perfumers.



OZONE PAPER, for the Immediate Relief and Subsequent Cure of ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, and BRONCHITIC ASTHMA.
DIRECTIONS.—Fold and place one or two pieces of paper on a dish and light the top as illustrated, a dense smoke will then arise and gradually fill the room, and after inhaling for a few minutes, the air tubes will be cleared of mucus, difficult respiration will cease, and the patient will fall into a sound and refreshing sleep. The outer air must be excluded by keeping the windows, doors, and chimney closed. The paper may be burnt in the day as well as at night if necessary. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per Box. The 4s. 6d. size contains twice the quantity of the 2s. 6d. Of all Chemists, or from the Proprietor for 33 and 54 stamps. This remedy is advertised in the *Lancet* and *British Medical Journal*. It is therefore known to members of the Medical Profession, by whom it is recommended. OZONE CIGARETTES, to be used when the Ozone Papers are inconvenient, 2s. 6d. per box, by post for 3s. Prepared by R. HUGGINS, Chemist, 199, Strand, London.

MARSHALL & WILLATS, FAMILY BOOT MAKERS, 207 & 208, OXFORD STREET, W.

A SURE PREVENTIVE against COLD FEET.
M. & W. have just introduced SPECIALITIES in BOOTS and SHOES for the PRESENT SEASON. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARSHALL & WILLATS, 207 & 208, OXFORD STREET (NEAR THE MARBLE ARCH).

VITREMANIE (Stained Windows).
By this simple process windows may be quickly and richly decorated. Price List post free. London: W. BARNARD, 119, Edgware Road.

ON AN AVERAGE, about every seven days AN OPPOSITION VELVETEEN to the "LOUIS" is started, and endeavoured to be introduced to public notice, under one name or another. NOT only is the style of making up, and the stamping of the name on the back of every yard resorted to, ORDER TO DECEIVE, but they are actually assured by the "LOUIS" Velveteen, whilst admitting that "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery," cannot but caution the public that the genuine article is stamped EVERY YARD AT THE BACK THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN, in plain letters. AVOID ALL IMITATIONS UNDER WHATEVER NAMES THEY ARE OFFERED.

A CHARMING AND USEFUL GIFT SENT TO ANY PART FOR P.O.O. VALUE 10s. 6d.
"MAN-O-WAR" COSTUME for BOYS. Three or Ten years of age (as supplied by us for the Lord Mayor's Fancy Ball at the Mansion House). The Blouse and Pants are from Indigo Dye, Royal Blue Devonshire Serge, the former with Gold Badge and Regulation Stripes on arm; also White Serge Singlet, Black Silk Square, Lanyard and Whistle. All complete in a box for 10s. 6d. We have over 1,000 in Stock, to fit all ages. Height of boy only required. "Man-o-War" Cap to match, lettered "H.M.S. Pinfore," 3s. 6d. Measurement, inches round head. The Spring Fashion Plate of Juvenile Attire free by post. A. LYNES and SON, JUVENILE OUTFITTERS, KENSINGTON HOUSE, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

HEALTHY SKIN AND GOOD COMPLEXION

PEARS' SOAP.

PURE, FRAGRANT, AND DURABLE.
THE BEST FOR TOILET, NURSERY, AND SHAVING,
Recommended in *The Journal of Cutaneous Medicine*, by

MR. ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S.,

AS "THE MOST REFRESHING AND AGREEABLE BALM FOR THE SKIN."

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SEVEN PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.
GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.
A single trial solicited from those who have not yet tried these splendid preparations.

GOODALL'S YORKSHIRE RELISH.
The most delicious sauce in the world. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

CAUTION.—On each Yorkshire Relish Label is our TRADE MARK, Willow Pattern Plate, and name GOODALL, BACKHOUSE, and CO. No other is genuine. Sold by Grocers, Chemists, Patent Medicine Dealers, Oilmen, &c.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.
The best in the world. 1d. packets; 6d., 1s. 2s., and 5s. tins.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.
The best tonic yet introduced. Bottles, 1s., 1s. 1½d., 2s., and 2s. 3d. each.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.
Makes delicious custards without eggs, and at half the price. Delicious to Plum Pudding. Delicious to Steamed Rice. Delicious to all kinds of Puddings. Delicious to Jam Tarts. Delicious to all kinds of Fruit. Delicious to all kinds of Fruit Pies. Delicious to everything. Delicious alone. In boxes, 6d. and 1s. each. Shippers and the trade supplied by the Sole Proprietors, GOODALL, BACKHOUSE, and CO., Leeds.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.
Awarded GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR

CHOCOLAT MENIER, in ½ lb. and ¼ lb. Packets.
For BREAKFAST and SUPPER

CHOCOLAT MENIER.—Awarded
Twenty-three PRIZE MEDALS. Consumption annually exceeds 17,000,000 lbs.

CHOCOLAT MENIER. Paris, London, New York.

Sold Everywhere.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder. GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoa thickened yet weakened with Starch, &c., and really cheaper. The Faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestive beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER," and invaluable for Invalids and Children. Keeps in all climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful in Breakfast cup costing less than a halfpenny. In tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c., by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN COMPANY, Liverpool Road, London, N., supply the best goods only. Flour: Whites for Pastry, per 56 lbs., 10s. 8d.; Households, for Bread making, 10s.; Wheat Meal for Brown Bread, 9s. 4d.; Best Scotch Oatmeal for Porridge, per 14 lbs., 3s.; American Hominy, 2s.; Barley, Buck Wheat, and Mixed Corn for Poultry, per bushel, 5s. 4d.; Indian Corn, 5s. 4d.; Middlings, 2s.; Bran, 1s.; Pearl Split Peas, per peck, 3s.; Split Egyptian Lentils, 3s.; Meat Biscuits, per 14 lbs., 2s. 6d.; Barley Meal, per 48 lbs., 5s. 4d.; Lentil Flour, per 1 lb. tin, 8d.; per 14 lbs., 6s. All other kinds of Grain and Seeds. Price List on application. Special quotations for large orders. P.O. Orders and Cheques to be made in favour of GEORGE YOUNG.

EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

DR. RIDGE'S FOOD.
(PATENT COOKED) DELICIOUS. Gives Health, Strength, and Comfort to all. Of Chemists and Grocers.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Price 1s. 1½d. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes.

MARK YOUR LINEN, BOOKS, PAPERS, &c., with a RUBBER STAMP.

H.N.Y. INITIALS,
in a Neat Box, 2s. 6d.

SIGNATURES 7/6 to 10/6. F. Howard

Two-Letter MONOGRAMS, 2s. 6d.
CRESTS, 7s. 6d.

WITH INK, PAD, &c. SAFE BY POST, 3d. Remittance must accompany order.

PATENT PRINTING SURFACE
CO., 281, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
Patentees of Self-Inking Pencil Stamps, 5s.; Universal Facet, 10s.; Four-facet Multum, in nickel silver, 25s.

ECHOES OF THE HUNT. A Transcription for the Pianoforte of WHYTE-MELVILLE'S HUNTING SONGS, "Drink, Puppy, Drink," "The Clipper that Stands in the Stall at the Top," and "The Galloping Squire," by CORFORD DICK. Price 2s. net.

CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street.
City Branch: 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

WHYTE-MELVILLE'S HUNTING SONGS. THE GOOD GREY MARE. THEO. MARZIALS. 2s. net.

THE GALLOPING SQUIRE. E. R. TERRY. 2s. net.
THE CLIPPER THAT STANDS IN THE STALL AT THE TOP. I. L. HATTON. 2s. net.
DRINK, PUPPY, DRINK! 2s. net.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street.
City Branch: 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

SONGS after HANS ANDERSEN. Words by F. E. WEATHERLY. Music by J. L. MOLLOY.

The Little Match Girl. The Old Street Lamp.
The Little Tin Soldier. Punchinello.
Two Little Lives. The Duetman.
The Old Poet (just out).
Each 2s. net.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street.
City Branch: 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

NEW SONGS.

Japanese Love Song. Dick. Milchester Market.
In Dell and Dingle. Roedel. Shadows of the Past.
Five o'Clock Tea. Dorn. Marriott.
Price 2s. each net.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street.
City Branch: 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

PORTIA WALTZ. By Charles D'ALBERT. Illustrated with portrait of Miss Ellen Terry.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street, and 14 and 15, Poultry.

CHARLES D'ALBERT'S NOVELTIES.

THE CONNAUGHT LANCERS. 2s. net.
CAN'T STOP GALOP. 2s. net.
DRINK, PUPPY, DRINK POLKA. 2s. net.
AFGHANISTAN QUADRILLE. 2s. net.
CANDAHAR WAGERS. 2s. net.
DISTANT SHORE WALTZ. 2s. net.
FANFARE POLKA. 2s. net.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street.
City Branch: 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S THREE YEARS' SYSTEM OF HIRE OF PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, and AMERICAN ORGANS. By which the instrument becomes the property of the hire at the end of the third year, provided each quarter's hire shall have been regularly paid in advance. Pianofortes from two guineas; harmoniums from 4s. 4s.; and American Organs from 4s. 10s. a quarter.

CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street.
City Branch: 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S PIANOS. from 20 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S COTTAGES. from 27 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S GRANDS. from 50 guineas.

CHICKERING PIANOFORTES. from 120 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ALEXANDER HARMONIUMS. for Church, Schools, or Drawing Rooms, from 5 to 150 guineas, or on the Three Years' System, from 4s. 5s. per quarter.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S Improved AMERICAN ORGANS. combining pipes with reeds. Manufactured by Clough and Warren, Detroit, U.S.A. The immense advantages these instruments possess over the organs hitherto imported have induced Messrs. Chappell and Co. to undertake the sole agency of this eminent manufacturer. A large variety on view from 25 to 150 guineas. Price lists on application to CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street.
City Branch: 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

CLOUGH and WARREN'S favourite ORGAN, compass 5-octaves, ten stops, four sets of reeds, two of 23 octaves, and two of 23 Octave, knee swell, elegant carved Canadian walnut case. Price 25 guineas. With 12 Stops, Sub-bass, Octave Coupler, and Two Knee Pedals, 35 guineas. Illustrated price list see by post. Sole Agents, CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street.
City Branch: 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

ALL instruments may be hired or purchased on the Three Years' System. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street.
City Branch: 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

A LARGE DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS FOR CASH. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street.
City Branch: 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

D'ALMAINE'S PIANOS. Reduced prices, and on easy terms, 7 years' warranty. Previous to entering on the 3 years' system. Full compass Cottages, 12 and 17 1/2; three years' prices, 35 and 40; 30 and 35; 35 and 40; three years' prices, 45 and 55. Good sound Cottages from hire, 12 and 14 guineas.

D'ALMAINE and CO., established nearly 100 years, 5, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

D'ALMAINE'S AMERICAN ORGANS. reduced price, from 5 guineas. Easy terms. 5, FINSBURY PAVEMENT.

£20 SCHOOL-ROOM PIANO (Co-operative price for cash). Seven octaves, strong, sound, and substantial. Adapted for hard practice. Carefully packed free.—THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker Street, Portman Square.

BROADWOOD PIANO, 28 Guineas. Full compass COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, fine full, rich tone, perfect condition. May be seen at OETZMANN'S, 27, Baker Street (exactly opposite Tussaud's).

COLLARD PIANO, 30 Guineas. Full compass COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, fine full, rich tone, perfect condition. May be seen at OETZMANN'S, 27, Baker Street (exactly opposite Tussaud's).

ERARD EBONIZED and GILT PIANO. 45s. Seven Octaves. Trichord COTTAGE PIANOFORTE in handsome ebony and gilt case, fine, full, powerful tone. Cash only. THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker Street.

ERARD'S PIANOS.—Messrs. ERARD, of 18, Great Marlborough Street, London, and 13, Rue du Mail, Paris, Makers to Her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales, caution the public that Pianofortes are being sold bearing the name of Erard which are not of their manufacture. For information as to authenticity apply at 18, Great Marlborough Street, where new pianos can be obtained at 50 guineas and upwards.

ERARD'S PIANOS.—Cottages from 50 guineas; Obliques, from 85 guineas; Grands, from 125 guineas.

JUST PUBLISHED.—L. DENZA. "Adieu!" Romance, French and Italian Words, post free for 2s.; "Gull's" Melodia, sung by Signor Fosti; post free for 2s. All in B-keys.—A. ROTOLI. "Due Rose." Duetto, post free for 2s.—F. P. TOSTI. "Il Pescatore di Coralli," post free for 2s.; "Pagine d'Album," five pieces, post free for 4s. 6d.; all in 3 keys; "Canti popolari Abruzzesi," trascritti, post free for 3s.

TITO RICORDI, 205, Regent Street, W.

ANNABEL LEE. New Tenor Song by Dr. C. SWINERTON HEAP. Sung with immense success by Mr. Maas. Price 2s. net. NOVELLO, EWER and CO.

THE MUSICAL TIMES for FEBRUARY contains:—Modern System of Harmony—Choral Association—The Great Composers, Mendelssohn—Chopin and George Sand—Carl Rosa Opera Company, Monday Popular, and Royal Albert Hall Concerts—Reviews—Spitta's "Life of Bach," &c.—Foreign and Country News, &c.—Price 3d.; post free, 4d. Annual Subscription, 4s., including postage.

THE MUSICAL TIMES for FEBRUARY contains:—"A Day in Thy Courts." Anthem by G. A. Macfarren. Price separately, 1s. 3d.

NOVELLO, EWER, and CO.'S CATALOGUES (1880).—No. 1, Organ and Harmonium Music. No. 2, Sacred Music with English Words. Post free on application.

Now ready, THE ONLY COMPLETE EDITION, One Volume, 518 pp. folio, handsomely bound, cloth, gilt edges, price 21s.

An Entirely New and Carefully Revised Edition of MENDELSSOHN'S ORIGINAL COMPOSITIONS for the PIANOFORTE, including the "LIEDER OHNE WORTE." Also a new Octavo Edition (518 pp.). Price in paper cover, 7s. 6d.; cloth, gilt edges, 10s. 6d.

A NEW EDITION OF THE LIEDER OHNE WORTE, from the above (Eight Books Complete) is also published separately. Price, folio, paper cover, 5s.; cloth, gilt edges, 8s.; 8vo, paper cover, 2s. 6d.; cloth, gilt edges, 4s. 6d.

THE HARMONIUM. By King HALL. Price 2s. No. 4 of Novello's King Primers.

ELLIOTT'S HARMONIUM VOLUNTARIES. In One Volume, price 4s., or in three books (each containing 60 Voluntaries), price One Shilling.

Just published, SET FOUR OF THE ABOVE containing SIXTY VOLUNTARIES. By J. W. ELLIOTT. Price One Shilling.

Just published, THE SILVER CLOUD. A Cantata for Female Voices. The Words written by EDWARD OXFORD. The Music composed by FRANZ ABT. Price 2s. 6d.

ROSE MARIE. Molloy's Popular Song. Sung with great success by Mr. Carleton. London: NOVELLO, EWER, and CO., 2, Berners Street, W.; and 80 and 81, Queen Street, E.C.

NEW BALLAD CONCERT SONGS. (Price 2s. each).

DOLLY YARDEN (Miss Mary Davies) Cotford Dick. TIME WAS (Miss Mary Davies). Lady Arthur Hill. I CAN WAIT (Miss Mary Davies). Sainton-Dolby. FORGOTTEN (Miss Mary Davies) Brinley Richards. THE WEDDING DAY (Madame Antoinette Sterling) Blumenthal.

TIMOTHY'S WELCOME (Madame Antoinette Sterling) Blumenthal.

TWENTY-ONE (Madame Antoinette Sterling) Molloy. THE LIGHTS OF LONDON TOWN (Miss Orridge) Diehl.

THE OLD OAK HALL (Miss Orridge). Neale. MY PALACE (Mr. Sims Reeves). Blumenthal. GOOD COMPANY (Mr. Edward Lloyd). S. Adams. MY FRIEND (Mr. Santley). Behrend. OLD TIMBERTOES (Mr. Santley). Tovey. MY LADY'S DOWER (Mr. Santley). F. H. Cowen. THE MIDSHIPMATE (Mr. Maybrick). S. Adams. BOOSEY and CO., 295, Regent Street.

Full music list, 32 pages, 1s. each.

THE CAVENTISH MUSIC BOOKS. 34 volumes are now ready, including New Ballad Concert Albums of Sherrington, Sterling, Reeves, Lloyd, and Santley (10 songs in each book); Albums of English, Irish, and Scotch Ballads (20 in each book); Songs of the Day (20 in each book); Sacred Songs and Pieces; Pianoforte Albums, containing the most favourite pieces of the time; Gavotte and Minuet Albums; Arabella Goddard's and Liszt's Albums; Recollections of the Opera, a book of 26 pages; Classical Readings, a book of 20 celebrated pieces; Books of Piano and Vocal Duets; Dance Albums, and collections of music for beginners. Full list of contents post free.—BOOSEY and CO., 295, Regent Street, and all musicellers and booksellers in town and country.

Price 2s. 6d. each volume, paper covers; 4s. cloth, gilt edges.

THE ROYAL SONG-BOOKS. HANDEL'S 52 OPERA SONGS. Edited by Best.

SONGS FROM THE OPERAS (50). Mezzo-Soprano and Contralto.

SONGS FROM THE OPERAS (50). Tenor and Baritone.

The above have Italian and English words.

THE SONGS OF FRANCE (60). French and English words.

THE SONGS OF GERMANY (100). German and English words.

THE SONGS OF ENGLAND (200). 2 vols. English words.

THE SONGS OF SCOTLAND (100). English words.

THE SONGS OF IRELAND (100). English words.

THE SONGS OF WALES (50). New and enlarged edition.

SACRED SONGS, ANCIENT AND MODERN (100). English words.

HUMOROUS SONGS (50). English words.

CHOICE DUETS FOR LADIES' VOICES (24). Schubert's 60 SONGS. German and English words.

RUBINSTEIN'S 50 SONGS. German and English words.

RUBINSTEIN'S 18 VOCAL DUETS. German and English words.

BEETHOVEN'S 76 SONGS. German and English words.

MENDELSSOHN'S 60 SONGS. German and English words.

SCHUMANN'S 75 SONGS. German and English words.

BOOSEY and CO., 295, Regent Street, London, and all musicellers in town and country.

CHARLES HALL'S Practical PIANOFORTE SCHOOL. Section I. No. 1. PIANOFORTE TUTOR; also 67 numbers of CHARLES HALL'S MUSICAL LIBRARY, are now ready.

Just published, FOUR MAZURKAS, by STEPHEN HELLER. Op. 148, 2s. each.

IMPROMPTU IN B, by CHARLES HALL. 3s. New Edition. Revised by the Author.

FORSYTH BROTHERS, London, 272, Regent Circus, Oxford Street; Manchester, Cross Street and South King Street, and all Musicellers.

NEW NUMBERS for CHRISTMAS and HOLIDAY.

Price One Shilling each. Post Free 13 Stamps.

CONTENTS OF NO. 7.

Casino Tänz (Waltzes) Gungl.

Bouquet de Bal (Waltzes) Lamotte.

Pleur de Corail (Waltzes) Lecocq.

Pastel (Waltzes) Monnier.

Figaro (Polka) Schiller.

Gavotte de la Reine Scotson Clark.

CONTENTS OF NO. 8.

Abschied von München (Waltzes) Gungl.

Toujours et Encore (Waltzes) Lamotte.

Am schönen Rhein (Waltzes) Keler Bela.

Review (Lancers) Charles Coote.

A. B. C. (Polka) Heinsdorff.

Largo Handel.

CONTENTS OF NO. 9.

Hydropaten (Waltzes duet) Gungl.

Venus Reigen (Waltzes duet) Gungl.

N.B.—Cortet and Violon Accompaniments to each Book, 6d. Complete List sent on application to A. HAMMOND and CO., 5, Vigo Street, London, W.

THE BOOK for the Beginner at School, in the Family, or the Self-Learner, is HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for the PIANOFORTE. 126th Edition. 4s., free by post for 24 stamps. "It is unapproached by anything of the kind that has hitherto been produced."—*Oriental Circular*. Appendix to Ditto. By GEORGE F. WEST. 5s., post free for 30 stamps.

London: ROBERT COCKS and CO., London.

EASY PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

HOME TREASURES.—Twenty-five admired MELODIES, arranged and fingered for the Pianoforte by WILLIAM SMALLWOOD. 2s. 6d. each. Twelve of the same, as Piano Duets, 1s. each. All post free at half-price in stamps.

LITTLE BUDS for CHILDREN. arranged and fingered for the Pianoforte by WILLIAM SMALLWOOD. Twenty-five numbers, 1s. each. Twelve of the same, as Piano Duets, 1s. each. Post free at half-price.

EARLY FLOWRETS. Popular Copyright Melodies, arranged and fingered in the most familiar style for the Pianoforte by WILLIAM SMALLWOOD. Twenty-five numbers, 1s. each. Post free at half-price.

ECHOES of HOME. Popular Melodies, arranged and fingered for the Pianoforte by WILLIAM SMALLWOOD. Twenty-five numbers, 1s. each. All post free at half-price. "A welcome edition to the school room library."—*Wide Graphic*. Twelve of the same as Piano Duets, 1s. each.

TEACHER and PUPIL—THREE DUETS. for two performers on one Pianoforte, arranged and fingered by GEORGE FREDERICK WEST. No. 1. Home, Sweet Home; No. 2. Rousseau's Dream; No. 3. The Blue Bells of Scotland. 4s. each; post free at half-price.

London: ROBERT COCKS and CO. New Burlington Street, and of all Musicellers.

MUSIC EXTRAORDINARY.

Published at 3s. and 4s. per Copy. Offered at 7d. each post free.

Post Office Orders to be made payable at 148, Mile End Road.

The following are selected from a Catalogue of Standard Pianoforte Solos, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices.

Air Louis XIII. Henry Ghys.

Argentine. Ketterer.

Berceuse. Schulhoff.

Caprice. Ketterer.

Caprice Hongrois. Schulhoff.

Carnaval de Venise. Alphonse le Duc.

Chatainelle. L. Wely.

Cloches du Monastère. Dupeux.

Consolation. Durand de Grau.

Corricolo Galop. F. W. Turner.

Fairy Wedding Waltz. Ketterer.

Freigenien (Fairy's Valse). Ketterer.

Gaetan, Mazurka de Salon. J. Schulhoff.

Galop Bravura. H. Filleg.

Gavotte. Haydn.

Gipsy Rondo. Oesten.

Gondellie. Oesten.

Guillaume Tell. Oesten.

Hark the Vesper Hymn is Stealing. Beyer.

Harmonious Blacksmith. Handel.

Home, Sweet Home. Thalberg.

Impromptu in F Minor. Schubert.

Invitation pour la Valse. C. M. von Weber.

Jenny Jones. W. Layland.

Lucresia Borgia. Oesten.

Maiblume. Oesten.

March in Norma. Chopin.

Marche Funèbre. Chopin.

Martha. Oesten.

Mazurka Galop. Quintand.

Melody in F. Rubinstein.

Obéron Fantaisie. R. Fagerberg.

O Dear What Can the Matter Be. T. W. Holder.

Pearls and Diamonds. Tönel.

Rainbow Schottische. Ketterer.

Ray of Sunshine. Carl le Duc.

Reverend G. Rosellen.

Rose de Peronne. R. Schumann.

Schummers Lied. Kleber.

Signal March. Wyman.

Silvery Waves. Wybach.

Sonata. Commendant.

Symphonie Valse. Richard Wagner.

Tannhäuser (March from). S. Heller.

Tarantella in a flat. Leybach.

Thème Allemand. Schulhoff.

Victoria Valse Brillante. Mendelssohn.

Weber and Beethoven's Last Waltzes. Mendelssohn.

Wedding March. Mendelssohn.

DANCE MUSIC.

Arabian Nights. Strauss.

Blue Danube Waltz. Strauss.

Doctrien Waltz. Strauss.

Journalisten Waltz. Strauss.

Lointain Waltz. E. Waldeufel.

Manolo Waltz. E. Waldeufel.

Mello Waltz. E. Waldeufel.

Original Lancers Quadrille. E. Waldeufel.

Terzine Mein Nicht Waltz. Strauss.

Viennese Waltz. Strauss.

Wiener Kinder Waltz. Strauss.

OVERTURES.

Guillaume Tell. Rossini.

Guy Mannering. Sir H. Bishop.

Il Tancredo. Rossini.

Martha. Flotow.

Masanello. Weber.

Obéron. Rossini.

Semiramide. Rossini.

Zampa. Herold.

Catalogues of Music at reduced prices, gratis and post free.

WHITE BROTHERS, 122, Mile End Road, London.

MUSICAL-BOX DEPOTS, 22, Ludgate Hill, and 50, Cheapside, London.—Nicolas' celebrated Musical Boxes, playing best secular and sacred music. Price, 4s. to 6s. 6d. Snuff-Boxes, 18s. to 60s. Catalogues gratis and post free.—Apply to WALES & McCULLOCH, as above.

GARDNER'S EXHIBITION DINNER and TABLE-GLASS SERVICES, free, graceful, and original designs of unequalled value. Nursery China Services, from 4s. 1s. Their special designs are:—The Osborne, 43 1/2; The Eccles, 43 1/2; The Broom, 44 1/2; The Bramble, 44 1/2; The Koolin, 44 1/2; The Wild Rose, 45 1/2; The Japanese Bamboo, 46 1/2; The Humming Bird, 47 1/2; The Sevens, 47 1/2; The Set, for Twelve Persons, complete, with 15 per cent. cash discount. Table Glass Services, of the best crystal, plain light stem, 43 1/2; 6d.; elegantly engraved, 44 1/2; 6d.; richly cut, 45 1/2. Cash discount, 15 per cent. Coloured Photographs and Illustrated Glass Catalogue free on application.—453 and 454, West Strand, Charing Cross.

NOTICE.—SILVER & ELECTRO PLATE.—ELKINGTON & CO., Manufacturing Silversmiths and Patentees of the Electro Plate, can at all times provide purchasers with every variety of Table and Decorative Plate, Tea and Coffee Services, Salvers, Cruet Frames, Soup Tureens, &c., &c., in Old English, Early English, Queen Anne, Jacobean, Corinthian, and every style of Art, both in Silver and in Electro Plate. Spoons and Forks of the Old English Rat-Tail Pattern. Drawings and Prices free by post. Address.—ELKINGTON &

A DOCTOR ALWAYS IN THE HOUSE

For 3s. 6d.

Over 900 Pages. 300 Illustrations. Eight Coloured Plates. Superbly Bound
THE CHEAPEST MEDICAL WORK EVER OFFERED IN ENGLAND.

WRITTEN BY ONE OF THE

Most Eminent Popular Physicians and Surgeons
in America.

DESIGNED FOR FAMILY USE

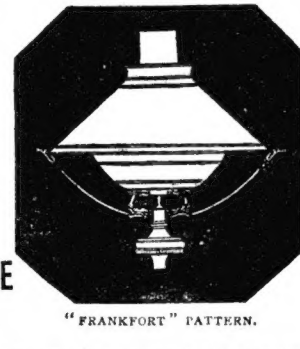
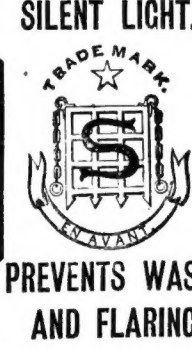
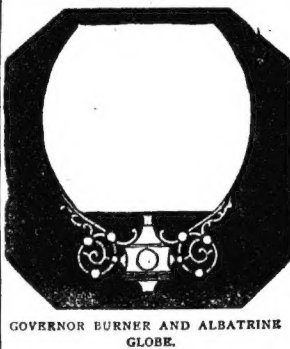
THE "NEW YORK TRIBUNE," in REFERRING to this WORK, SAYS:—

A book for the people must relate to a subject of universal interest. Such a subject is the physical man; and such a book "The People's Common-sense Medical Adviser," a copy of which has been recently laid on our table. The high professional statements of its author, Dr. R. V. PIERCE, of Buffalo, N.Y., and the advantage derived by him from an extensive practice, would alone insure for his work a cordial reception. But these are not the merits for which it claims attention. The author is a man of the people. He sympathizes with them in all their afflictions, efforts, and attainments. He perceives their want—a knowledge of themselves; and, believing that all truth should be made as universal as God's own sunlight, from his fund of learning and experience he has produced a work in which he gives them the benefits of his labours. In it he considers man in every phase of his existence—from the moment he emerges from a rayless atom, too dimmutive for sight, until gradually evolved to the maturity of those *Conscious Powers*, the exercise of which furnishes subjective evidence of our immortality. Proceeding upon the theory that every fact of mind has a physical antecedent, he has given an admirable treatise on Cerebral Physiology, and shown the bearing of the facts thus established upon individual and social welfare. The author believes, with Spencer, that "as vigorous health and its accompanying high spirits are larger elements of happiness than any other thing whatever, the teaching how to maintain them is a teaching that yields to no other whatever"—and, accordingly, has introduced an extensive discussion of the methods by which we may preserve the integrity of the system, and diseases prevent the onset of disease. Domestic Remedies, their preparation, uses, and effects, form a prominent feature of the work. The hygienic treatment, or nursing of the sick, is an important subject, and receives attention commensurate with its importance. Nearly all diseases "to which flesh is heir" are described, their symptoms and causes explained, and proper domestic treatment suggested. To reciprocate the many favours bestowed upon him by a generous public, the author offers his book at a price (3s. 6d. post paid) little exceeding the cost of publication. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
GREAT RUSSELL STREET BUILDINGS, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.

VASELINE.—One of the greatest sources of mineral wealth in America is the extraordinary yield of petroleum in the Pennsylvania district particularly. Like the coalfields in this country, it may one day be a problem what the world will do when the supply of petroleum ceases. It is now employed for a variety of purposes, but it may not be known to every one that one of its most important uses is medicinal. In the nineteenth century great discoveries came quickly on one another, and what a hundred years ago would have afforded matter of speculation for many a year is now food only for a nine days' wonder. The invention of the telephone followed hard on that of Vaseline, and both are now familiar household words. Yet, when Vaseline was brought before the medical men of Europe and America, a perfect storm of excitement was created. Vaseline was the invention of Mr. Robert A. Cheesbrough, of New York, and is in reality an exquisite, tasteless, and odourless jelly, being the concentrated essence of crude petroleum. Its emollient and healing qualities are described by the highest medical authorities as marvellous, and the *Lancet* and all other medical papers write articles after articles about it. It is without doubt the only known specific for every form of disease or irritation of the skin. Its fame is now so widespread that there is probably not a doctor in the world who does not prescribe it, and it forms the basis for all ointments for these troubles, to the exclusion of lard and all other excipients. The most exquisite toilet articles are prepared from Vaseline, among them being pomades, cold creams, soaps, &c., and it is put up in bottles in its pure state for burns, wounds, rheumatism, eczema, salt rheum, chilblains, &c. Every chemist keeps it, and there can be no doubt that in a short time, from its cleanliness and purity, it will drive every other toilet article from the market. Petroleum has been known in all ages as a wonderful healing power and hair grower; but till Mr. Cheesbrough's discovery, it was confined to the lower animals, on account of its offensive characteristics. At the last Paris Exposition Vaseline created so much excitement in the medical world that there was hardly a scientific journal published in France and Germany that did not notice it editorially. The *Daily Telegraph* also spoke of it at length; and, indeed, it has been endorsed by the medical press of England and all the leading journals published in every quarter of the globe.

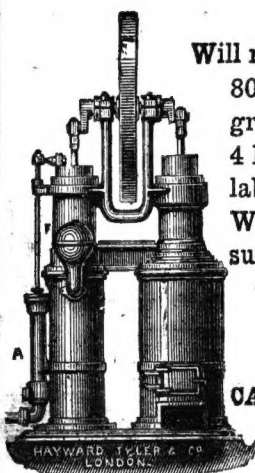
Patent "CHRISTIANIA." BRILLIANT WHITE
FLAT FLAME. SILENT LIGHT.



SEE THAT ALL GLASSES AND BURNERS BEAR THE TRADE MARK
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
"THE BEST GAS BURNER YET INVENTED."—Vide Gas Referees' Report to the Board of Trade.

WILLIAM SUGG'S
CELEBRATED PATENT GAS BURNERS,
VINCENT WORKS, WESTMINSTER.

DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY.
RIDER'S PATENT HOUSEHOLD PUMPING
ENGINE.



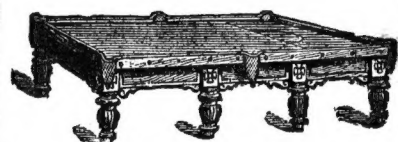
Will raise 500 GALLONS OF WATER PER HOUR
80 FEET HIGH, or a smaller quantity to a
greater height, WITH A CONSUMPTION of
4 lbs. of COKE PER HOUR. Requires no skilled
labour. Is PERFECTLY SAFE, it being
WORKED by HOT AIR does not affect in-
surance. Has NO STEAM BOILER.

Testimonials and full particulars from the Sole Makers,
HAYWARD TYLER & CO.

TWO SILVER MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1879.

CAN BE SEEN AT WORK DAILY (except Saturday) at
39, Queen Victoria Street,
LONDON, E.C.

BILLIARD TABLES,
WITH CUES, BALLS, MARKING BOARDS,
from 6 to 45 Guineas.



STEVENS AND SONS,
Villiers Street, Charing Cross Station.

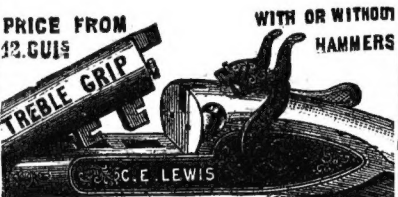


**WILLS' BEST
BIRD'S EYE
TOBACCO.**

by the courtesy of the French Government, is now
SOLD in PARIS at the Bureau of the REGIE,
GRAND HOTEL. Price in 8-oz. and 2-oz. Packets
at the rate of 12 francs per lb. Cigarettes 80 centimes
per box containing 10.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS.

**THE EGYPTIAN LOOFAH OR
VEGETABLE FLESH RUBBER,** the only
article that can be used in the bath without becoming
greasy.
In the "LETTERS FROM EGYPT" of a
distinguished lady traveller, she mentions that the
women all have rosy cheeks, ivory white bosoms and
foreheads, and scarlet lips, which she attributes to the
daily use of the Loofah in their ablutions and baths.
It can be used to the most delicate skin, and leaves a
sense of comfort and cleanliness attainable by no other
means, in 3 sizes, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d., of all Chemists
and Perfumers. A Sample sent to any part of the
United Kingdom, on receipt of 12 stamps, by the
Importers, **HARDY AND CO.,** 42, Fenchurch Street,
London, E.C.



**THE GUN OF THE PERIOD
HONOURS AT PARIS 1878**

GUN AND RIFLE BUYERS will
get a DISCOUNT of 10 PER CENT. OFF any
GUN, RIFLE, or REVOLVER in my Catalogue, till the
end of February. This is an opportunity not likely to
occur again of buying Firearms at less than one-half
Dealer's prices, as next month I go to press with my
New Catalogue, and am offering this discount to reduce
my enormous stock of nearly 2,000 GUNS, RIFLES, and
REVOLVERS. BREECHLOADING SHOT GUNS as
Choke, Modified Choke, and Cylinder Bore. I have them
as 4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 20, and 24 Bore, giving mar-
vellous pattern and penetration. DOUBLE EXPRESS
RIFLES, Henry's rifling, 577, 500, 450, and 300 Bore,
from 12 guineas. ROOK and RABBIT RIFLES,
from 42s. SALOON RIFLES, from 25s. SALOON
PISTOLS, from 12s. 6d. RIFLE and SHOT AIR
CANNES, 60s. BREECHLOADING WALKING
STICK CANNES, 18s., 25s., 35s., and 42s. BREECH-
LOADING REVOLVERS, from 8s. 6d. to 100s.
Purchases and Exchanges made. Send 6 stamps for
Illustrated Sheets of every Breechloader of Repute,
Cartridge Tools, Air Cannes, Powder, Stick Guns, and
Catalogue of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers to—
G. E. LEWIS, Gun Maker and Military Contractor,
Birmingham. Established 1850.

IRISH EMBROIDERY HANDWORK
BY IRISH PEASANTRY—Ladies save 3d. to
6d. a yard Trimming Underclothing, &c., by asking
R. MCCARTHY, Manufacturer, Hillsboro', Ireland,
for Patterns, post free; also Cambric Handkerchiefs
unequalled. Over thirty years' experience.

**NEAVE'S
FOOD
FOR
INFANTS**

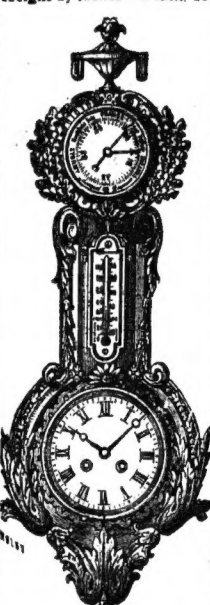
LANCET.—"Carefully prepared and
highly nutritious."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"Well
adapted for children, aged people
and invalids."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.—"Can un-
hesitatingly recommend Neave's
Food."
SANITARY RECORD.—"As a substitute
for mother's milk Neave's Food
may be conscientiously
recommended."
Recommended by the Faculty generally

**NEAVE'S
FOOD
FOR
INVALIDS.**

IN ONE SHILLING CANISTERS.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. WHOLESALE OF

J. R. NEAVE & Co., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND

**THE NEW REGISTERED CLOCK
BAROMETER**
Height 27 inches—Width, 10 inches.



Indispensable in every
House, and undamag-
able by heat or damp.
Price (securely packed),
£3 3s.
The CASE is Metal
bronzed (the design being
beautifully brought out),
and forms a striking orna-
ment for the dining room
hall, library, counting-
house, &c.
The CLOCK goes 12
days, striking hours in
full, and one at each half-
hour, and is a sound move-
ment, keeping accurate
time. It has white enamel
dial and crystal glass.
The BAROMETER is
Aneroïd, the kind which,
from its convenient size,
precision, and non-liability
to injury, has come into
such universal require-
ment.
The THERMOME-
TER is graduated to both
the Fahrenheit and Reau-
mur scales.
THE NEW REGIS-
TERED CLOCK BAR-
OMETER is also made
same in all respects as
above, but with a cylinder
movement, of superior
quality, jewelled in six
actions, going and striking
equally well in any position, so as to be suitable for
TRAVELLING and SHIP'S USE, as well as for all
the above purposes.
Price (securely packed) £4 4s.
Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of Novelties in
Clocks and Aneroïds sent free on application.
J. J. WAINWRIGHT AND CO.,
CAMBRIDGE STREET BUILDINGS,
BIRMINGHAM.

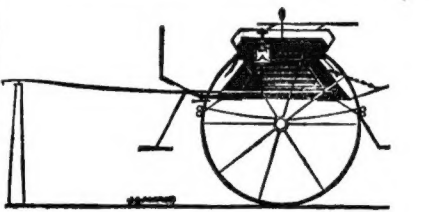
**CALICOS, FLANNELS, and BLAN-
KETS,** direct from the Looms at prime cost.
Patterns and Price Lists sent free of a great variety
of Household Goods. Carriage paid on £3 orders.
The MANCHESTER MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silver Street, Manchester.

**KINAHAN'S
LL
WHISKY.**

**MILLIKIN and LAWLEY'S
MAGAZINE OF NEW INVENTIONS.**
Presents, Toys, Games, Jokes, and Fun. Two Thou-
sand Engravings, 1s.; post free, 16 stamps.
MAGIC LANTERN, 7s. 6d., includes 36 Pictures of
"Gulliver's Travels." Illustrated Catalogue, 4 stamps.
Catalogue of CONJURING TRICKS, 4 stamps. Cata-
logue of MODEL STEAM-ENGINES, 4 stamps.
ALUMINIUM WATCHES, £1 1s., £1 10s.,
£1 15s., £2 2s. Illustrations, 4 stamps.
MUSICAL BOXES, 2 Airs, 12s. 6d.; 3 Airs, 17s. 6d.;
4 Airs, £1 15s. Catalogue, 4 stamps.
HUMAN TRAPS Catch and Kill outright. For
Rats, 1s. 2d. Mice, 8 Stamps. Rabbits and Cats, 5s. 8d.
Illustrations in "Our Magazine," 16 stamps.
LADIES' ABDOMINAL BELTS, 7s. 6d.;
Railway and Night Convenience, 10s. 6d.;
Shoulder Braces, 7s. 6d., prevent stooping; Elastic
Stockings, for Varicose and weakness, 5s.;
Knee-Caps, Leggings, Anklets, 3s. 6d., 4s.;
Moc-Main Rupture Truss (no springs),
12s. 6d.; Suspensory Bandages, 3s. 6d.;
Anal Truss, relieving Piles, 12s. 6d.; In-
visible Sound Magnifiers, for Deafness,
2s. 6d. Illustrations, 4 stamps. Female attends Ladies.
MILLIKIN and LAWLEY, 165, STRAND, LONDON.

CARRIAGES SUPPLIED ON THREE ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

THE BEST DOG CART IS



**JOLLY and SON'S
FULCRUM SHAFT CART.**

Shafts attached, with "fulcrums" in front, and slide
couplings behind; perfect ease to horse and passengers
on the roughest roads. Elegant, durable, and latest
style.
Send for price and full particulars.
**Victoria Carriage and Harness Works,
NORWICH.**

Gold Medal Paris Exhibition, 1878.

PURE, MILD, and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS and MOST WHOLESOME.
THE CREAM of OLD IRISH WHISKIES
Dr. HASSALL says—"Soft and Mellow, Pure, well Matured,
and of very Excellent Quality."

The Gold Medal Dublin Exhibition, 1865.
20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.



**LIST BROS.,
Jewellers and Silversmiths,
ROSE HILL, BIRMINGHAM.**
Are the only Jewellers who have had the honour of supplying by
SPECIAL ORDER to their Royal Highnesses the Princess of Wales,
the Princess Louise, and other members of the Royal Family,
their "PRINCESS" Jewellery (IN PURE STERLING SILVER), of
which they are the Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers.
(Over 100 Designs.)

A FAC-SIMILE OF THE "PRINCESS" LOCKET
(same size as Engraving),
In pure Sterling Silver, as supplied to Her Royal Highness the
Princess of Wales, will be forwarded per registered post on receipt
of P.O.O. for 15s., or size smaller, 12s.

A PURE STERLING SILVER BRACELET,
1 1/4 inches wide (to fit any wrist), most exquisite design and finish,
sent free, registered post, on receipt of P.O.O. for 21s., or size
smaller, 16s.

NECKLETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, &c., sent on approval
on application to the only Manufacturers,
**LIST BROS.,
ROSE HILL, BIRMINGHAM.**
(Over 100 Designs.)



**CLERGY
SIDEBOARD**
(Solid Ash, Brass
Handles).
5ft. 6 in. wide,
£7 7s.

Carriage paid to any
Railway Station in
England for 5 per cent.
extra.

Chairs to match, in
best leather, 21s. each.
Deep Seat Easy
Chair, in ditto, 42s.

**C. TRAPNELL,
COLLEGE GREEN,
BRISTOL.**

Largest Establishment
in West of England.

Send for New Fur-
nishing Guide, 1,000 il-
lustrations, 12 stamps.

THE PERFECT FITTED BAG.



**THE PERFECT EMPTY BAG
AND THE BEST BAG EVER INVENTED FOR
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING,
AND
LIGHT, STRONG, SECURE.
CATALOGUES POST FREE.**

FISHER, 188, Strand.

LONDON'S CHEAPEST MARKET!

THE "LOCOMOTIVE GLOVE."

2 BUTTONS,
1s. 2 1/2d.
PER PAIR.

4 BUTTONS,
1s. 6 1/2d.
PER PAIR.

In all Colours and Sizes, Carriage paid.

T. VENABLES & SONS,

WHITECHAPEL, LONDON, E.

COALS.—G. J. COCKERELL & CO.

Coal Merchants to the
Queen and to the
Royal Family.

Prices in Daily
Papers.

ROSE TREES SHOULD BE
PLANTED NOW.—COOLING'S VILLA
GARDEN COLLECTION, price One Guinea, car-
riage and packing free, contains twenty beautiful
varieties—twelve strong bush and eight choice standard
roses, hardy kinds, especially selected for their free
blooming qualities, and extra fine plants, which cannot
fail to give satisfaction. Half the quantity, 11s. Cata-
logue post free.—Cheque or post-office order to
GEORGE COOLING, The Nurseries, Bath.



FURNISH THROUGHOUT (REGD.)

The "Queen Anne"
Tea and Breakfast
Services.

OETZMANN and CO.'s New
Registered Design, the "QUEEN
ANNE," manufactured at the ROYAL
PORCELAIN WORKS, WOR-
CESTER, exclusively for O. & CO.,
is most artistic in shape, design, and
colourings, and of the high quality
and finish for which these celebrated
Works are noted, whilst the prices are
no higher than are often charged for
lower qualities.

TEA SERVICE of 28 Pieces in New Brown, Blue, Pink, or Green, with Burnished Gold Lines and Edges, £1 1s. 6d. Coloured Illustrations forwarded post free on application. To those who have no decided preference as to colour, we advise the New Brown; it never fails to please, and the eye never tires of its soft subdued tone. A small Specimen Cup and Saucer in any of the above colours forwarded safely packed, and post free, on receipt of 15 stamps.

The "QUEEN ANNE" SERVICES being very suitable for a Present, O. and Co. will forward them safely packed and CARRIAGE PAID to any address in the United Kingdom upon receipt of 1s. 6d. extra.

OETZMANN & CO.,
67, 69, 71, 73, 77 & 79,
HAMPSTEAD ROAD,
NEAR TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD,
LONDON.
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, POST FREE.

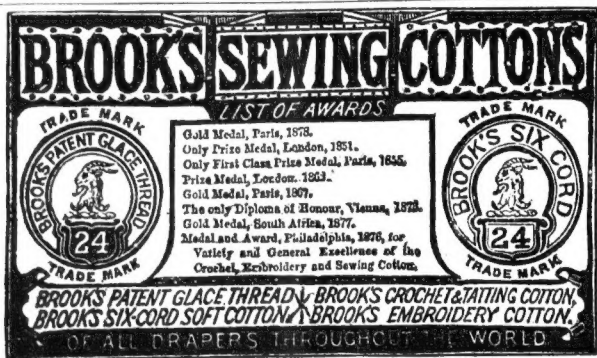
HENRY MILWARD & SONS' EXTRA QUALITY NEEDLES,

AS MADE FOR THE MAGAZINS DU BON MARCHE, PARIS.

EACH NEEDLE PERFECT.

May be obtained from all Drapers, or a Sample Hundred sent by post for
Sixteen Stamps.

WASHFORD MILLS, REDDITCH.



RAY and MILES, 23, Oxford St., London,
AND LIVERPOOL.

BEST VALUE IN ENGLAND.

CARPETS, BEDSTEADS,
AND
FURNISHING GOODS.



MASON & HAMLIN'S AMERICAN ORGANS.

NEW CHANCEL ORGAN.

STYLE 350.



FRONT

LENGTH, 52 in.

DEPTH, 26 in.

STYLE 350.



BACK

HEIGHT, 54 in.

New
Catalogue
of
Mason
and
Hamlin's
American
Organs
Post Free
on
application.

New
Catalogue
of
Mason
and
Hamlin's
American
Organs
Post Free
on
application.

This beautiful Case is panelled and carved, and contains two large Cupboards (fitted with Book-shelves), and two Music-racks, and is specially adapted for use in Church or Chapel.

STYLE 350.—ACTION 40, in CASE 102, FIVE OCTAVES, TWELVE STOPS.

Bass.
VIOLA, 4 ft.
VIOLA DOLCE, 4 ft.
DIAPASON, 8 ft.
SUB-BASS, 16 ft.

Treble.
SERAPHONE, 8 ft.
VOIX CELESTE, 8 ft.
MELODIA, 8 ft.

FULL ORGAN (*Knee Stop*).
TREMULANT.
I. FORTE.

Throughout.

OCTAVE COUPLER (*up*).
KNEE SWELL.
II. FORTE.

Having Four Sets of Reeds, of two-and-a-half Octaves each; and One Set, one octave. With Music Cupboards and extra Venetian Swell.

PRICE THIRTY-EIGHT GUINEAS.

Three Years' System of Hire and Purchase, £3 13s. per Quarter.

METZLER & CO., 37, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, LONDON, W.

LIBERTY & CO.,

EAST INDIA HOUSE,
218, Regent St., London, W.

CARPETS, IMPORTS FROM
MATTINGS,
PORTIÈRES, **INDIA,**
CURTAINS, **PERSIA,**
CABINETS, **CHINA,**
TRAYS, **JAPAN.**
SILKS,
SHAWLS, &c.
INDIAN RUGS, 5ft. 10in. by 3ft. 3in., 12s. 6d.



10s. 6d.



6d.

6d.

1s.

1s. 6d.

2s. 6d.

1s. 6d.



2s. 6d.

ARTISTIC PORCELAIN
FOR
HOUSE DECORATION.
Cabinet Specimens, from 1s. to £500.



6s. 6d.

INDIAN PRINTED
COTTON FABRICS,
1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per yard.
Patterns post free.

Write for Illustrated G Catalogue, post free on application.

LIBERTY & CO., East India House,
Regent Street, London.